The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5262. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Revolutions in Hayti and St. Domingo.

Important Victories Gained by the Revolutionists.

The Abolition of the Irish Church Establishment Recommended.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

A Battle Between the Revolutionists and Salnave's Troops—The Latter Defeated—Success of the St. Domingo Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The following news has been received from Hayti:

A battle took place near Jacmel on the 24th of July between the revolutionists and the forces of SALNAVE, which ended in a victory for the former.

The revolutionists have concentrated four thousand men, well provided with provisions and ammunition, around the City of Port au Prince, and are pressing the siege with renewed vigor.

Gen. LYNCH, one of the revolutionary commanders, has issued a manifesto protesting against the cession of any Haytien terrritory to the United States.

The Dominican troops have crossed the frontier and commenced the invasion of Hayti.

Gen. BOYER and his son had been murdered.

Robberies and depredations are reported in various parts of the country.

Advices from St. Domingo represent that the revolutionary movement against BAEZ was steadily progressing, under the leadership of Gen. LUPERON. A decisive victory over the forces sent out against him had been gained by OGANDO, one of his Generals.

The speedy fall of President BAEZ and the expulsion of his Government was anticipated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenians Warren and Costello—Report on the Irish Church Establishment.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Mr. SCALLON, counsel for the prisoners WARREN and COSTELLO, in a communication to the London *Times*, repeats his declaration that his clients were tried and convicted on the evidence procured in the United States.

The *Times*, in answer, reiterates in the most positive terms its denial of the correctness of the statement.

The Royal Commission on the Irish Church Establishment have made their report. They recommend the abolition of all the Episcopal Sees and cathedral establishments in Ireland, except eight, to be maintained on reduced incomes. They also report in favor of measures to encourage tanants under church leases to purchase property in perpetuity, and to enable land-holders, by the payment of tithes and rent charges, to eventually redeem and regain possession of their lands.

The Harvest.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The wheat harvest in the British Isles is nearly over, and, according to the estimate which can now be formed, the yield of the crop will be double that of last year, and will exceed by one-third the annual average.

GERMANY.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Foundation of the University at Bonn.

BONN, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A festival was held in this city yesterday to commemorate the semi-centennial anniversary of the foundation of the University of Bonn. There was a great gathering of the students, alumni and friends of the institution from all parts of Germany. A banquet took place, at which, among the distinguished guests present, was Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the American Minister to the North German Confederation.

The University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, the Minister of the United States, and Prof. DARWIN and JOHN STUART MILL, of England.

AUSTRIA.

Protest of the Germans Against Arbitrary Annexation.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The German Democrats held a meeting in this city last night, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted deploring the practical exclusion of the German Provinces of the Austrian Empire from their former relations with the Fatherland, and protesting against the settlement of the question of German unity through the process of arbitrary annexation, declaring that all action to that end should be based upon the will of the people of the respective States.

Express Robbers Driven to Canada by Western Vigilance Committees.

TORONTO, Canada, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

In consequence of the summary manner in which the Vigilance Committees have recently dealt with the express robbers in the Western States, there have been numerous arrivals of well-known desperate characters here of late, and the Canadian express companies have taken the precaution to place armed guards on all express trains.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the express office at Sherbrooke, on Tuesday night.

MORSE & COMPANY, brokers, of this city, were robbed of $200 in open daylight.

HENRY RENAUD, the New-York forger, whose extradition was recently applied for, was discharged from custody to day. The case was compromised by the prisoner agreeing to return to the States, if the criminal charge was abandoned.

State Educational Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The State University Convention met at the Capitol to-day, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chancellor of the University, presiding. The most important discussion of the day arose on a resolution proposed by Prof. NORTH, of Hamilton College, as follows:

Resolved, That we think it desirable and called for by the educational needs of the day, that each of the Literary Colleges of the State should organize and sustain a Department of Normal Instruction under the charge of a competent Professor of the theory and practice of teaching.

The consideration of this question occupied the greater part of the session, and without any result being arrived at, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Visit of the Embassy to Secretary Seward at Auburn—Their Future Movements.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A large crowd assembled at the depot this afternoon to witness the arrival of the Chinese Embassy by the 2:50 train. The party left New-York by the steamer *Daniel Drew*, on Monday, at 7:30 A. M., leaving Albany this morning by the Central Railroad. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee, with a letter of introduction to Minister BURLINGAME from Secretary SEWARD, to meet the Embassy at Syracuse, and conduct them to the Secretary: Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Col. W. H. CARPENTER, Major W. C. BEARDSLEY, and MILES PERRY, Esq. The train arrived at 3 o'clock, bringing the Embassy in charge of His Excellency Minister BURLINGAME. The party occupied a special car. The crowd at the depot was so great as to require the efforts of an extra Police force to keep a passage way to the carriages by which the members of the party were to be conveyed to the residence of Mr. SEWARD.

The carriages passed through State and Genesee streets to South-street, to the residence of Mr. SEWARD—a large crowd of curious spectators thronging the way. To-morrow morning, at 11:15 o'clock, the Embassy will visit the prison. In the afternoon they go to the farm of Mr. H. S. DUNNING, to witness an exhibition of mowers and reapers. On Thursday they go to Willow Brook, to partake of the hospitalities of Mr. E. T. MARTIN. The distinguished visitors will remain in town until Friday, and go from thence to Niagara Falls. They came to Auburn for the express purpose of paying a complimentary visit to Secretary SEWARD, whom they consider—and justly, too—as the principal man in this nation who has been instrumental in bringing the two nations into such harmonious relations with each other.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Meeting of the International Commercial Convention at Portland, Me.—The Order of Business.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The International Commercial Convention met in Portland to-day. Delegates are present from all parts of the United States, Canada and the Provinces. JOHN NEAL was chosen temporary Chairman.

The Committee on Credentials reported 205 delegates had already arrived, and many more are expected. They recommended Hon. SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of Iowa, for President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and six Secretaries from various points of the country.

A committee was appointed to wait on Gov. MERRILL, who appeared and assumed the chair with brief remarks.

A Committee of Thirteen was appointed on the Order of Business, and the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Committee on Order of Business reported the following: First, the railroad across the continent; second, lake, river and canal navigation; third, international commercial relations.

Letters were read from distinguished gentlemen who were unable to attend.

Hon. JAS. W. TAYLOR, of St. Paul, Minn., addressed the Convention on the railroad and ship canal interests of the West. He said the best road to the sea without transhipment is what the West wants; and when ship canals shall open the St. Lawrence to every portion of the great inland waters, then the proud City of New-York will be compelled to afford the same privilege with her canal. The railway system is the key of the canal system. In closing he alluded to the great future Transcontinental Railway terminating at Puget's Sound.

Committees were appointed to prepare resolutions on the three subjects reported by the Committee on the Order of Business. The Chairman of the first Committee was Hon. J. W. CORBETT, Portland, Oregon; on the second, Hon. J. W. TAYLOR, St. Paul, Minn.; and on the third, W. H. CRAIG, Detroit, Mich.

The Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

A Monthly Line of Steamships to China—Departure of J. Ross Browne.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 3.

The mail steamship *Japan* sailed for Yokohama, Japan, and Hong Kong, China, to-day, thus inaugurating a monthly line of steamships between San Francisco and Hong Kong.

The *Japan* carried 272 passengers, and merchandise valued at $90,000, and treasure to the amount of $878,000. J. ROSS BROWNE, the new American Minister to China; CHARLES D. POSTON, Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, and Baron RITCHTSHEFEN, the geologist, were among the passengers.

The newspaper Press of the Pacific Coast unanimously indorse Mr. BROWNE for the China mission, as possessing many qualifications that will assist him in rendering valuable services to the United States. Baron RICHTSHEFEN intends making geological researches in China.

Explosion of a Locomotive at Alexandria, Va.—Several Persons Injured.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The locomotive *Augusta*, of the Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Railroad, exploded this evening at the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, just previous to starting for Washington, knocking away portions of two houses in the vicinity and scattering the fragments in every direction. One colored man named FIELD, is believed to be fatally injured; the engineer and fireman are slightly hurt. A boy had his hip broken, and a woman was seriously hurt, and several others were injured.

A Cotton-Mill in Philadelphia Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The cotton-mill of JOHN BROWN & SONS, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, with the machinery, &c. Loss, $115,000; insured for $45,000, as follows: North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $4,000; Phenix, of New-York, $4,000; Security, of New-York, $4,000; Hartford Fire, $4,000; National, of Boston, $3,000; Putnam Fire, $3,000; Standard, of New-York, $3,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $10,000.

Democratic Congressional Nominations in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District met at Biddeford to-day. WM. P. HAINES, of Biddeford, was nominated for Representative to Congress, but declined on account of ill-health. CHARLES A. SHAW, of Biddeford, was then nominated on the first ballot. H. J. SWAZEY, of Standish, was nominated for Presidential Elector.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Aiken, S. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A great Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held at Aiken to-day. Three thousand people were present. HAMPTON, BUTLER and others spoke, among them two colored men. There was a colored Democratic club in the procession. There was heavy rain here this afternoon.

Suicide in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

JOHN BARIMAN, of this city, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head.

Abduction of a Young Lady in Connecticut.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FRANCES HAYTHORN, daughter of JOSEPH HAYTHORN, of this place, was mysteriously abducted from her home and parents on Sunday, and no information has been obtained of her fate. ALBERT POTTER, of Warehouse Point, has been arrested for the crime, and will be examined to-morrow morning.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Meeting—Large Attendance of Racing Stables—Prospects of the Meeting.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

The Saratoga race meeting commences to-morrow, and bids fair to surpass in brilliancy any of its predecessors. There are upward of one hundred horses already arrived, and in active training, and a clean bill of health is issued from the different stables. An attempt was made to drug the well-known racer, *Richard B. Connolly*, in Col. MCDANIELS' stable, on Saturday night, which was only partially successful, as the horse is now almost recovered from the effects of the opiate administered in some unknown manner to him. We recently published a list of the stables arrived at the Course, and we now append the more recent arrivals:

H. DAVIS', St. Louis, Mo., (Mr. O'FALLON) *Plantagenet, Pat Malloy, Banshee, Sundown, Corsican, Alta Vela.*

Mr. J. M. CLAY'S *Victory, Gilroy* and *Lobelia*. *Victory* is lame and will not run.

JAMES WALDRON'S (Mr. J. S. BEVINS) *Lizzie Workman* and *Bonnie Doon.*

Mr. M. H. SANFORD'S *Lancaster* and *The Nun.*

D. MCCOUN'S (Mr. R. W. CAMERON) *Inverngiass* and *Birague.*

Mr. J. MINER'S (Mr. F. MORRIS) *Fanny Ludlow, Boaster, Number Four,* and filly by *Eclipse*, dam by *Slasher*, out of *Barbarity.*

Col. BUSH'S (The Jerome Park Stable) *St. Paul, Clara Clarita* and *General Yorke.*

E. V. SNEDIKER'S *James A. Connolly*, and filly by *Colossus.*

A match for $1,000, half-mile heats, between Dr. J. W. WELDON'S b. g. *Jubal*, and Mr. J. BEVINS' bl. f. *Lizzie Workman*, carrying 100 pounds each, will be run this afternoon, on the half-mile track.

The Saratoga Races—Jubal Winner of the Half-mile Race—The Entries for To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The match between Dr. WELDON'S b. g. *Jubal* and J. B. EVANS' bl. f. *Lizzie Workman*, half-mile heats, was won by *Jubal*. The first heat was a dead heat, and *Jubal* won the second and third. Time—52¼, 54¼, 56¼.

The pool betting on the Travers stake, to be run to-morrow, and for which there are eight probable starters, is as follows: *Banshee*, $330; *Bonnie Braes*, $200; *Fanny Ludlow* and *Boasted*, coupled, MORRIS' entry, $210; MCDANIELS' entry, *Sarah B*, and *Minette* filly, $100; *Lost Cause*, $37, and *St. Paul*, $35.

The entries for the two-mile heat race to-morrow are *Stonewall Jackson, Plantagenet* and *General York*. *Stonewall* is the favorite for the Saratoga Cup. *James A. Connolly* and *Fanny Cheatham* are nearly equal favorites, the former having the call in the betting.

Exposition of Western Woolen Goods in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The first exposition of the woolen goods manufacturers of the Northwest opened to-day at the rooms of the Association in this city. The President of the Association made a few introductory remarks, and was followed by MAYOR RICE, who made a welcoming address.

Speeches were made by Hon. E. B. Ward, of Detroit; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; Col. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture; Hon. N. B. Judd, of Chicago; N. S. Townsend, President of the Wool-growers Association, of Ohio, and others.

Samples of goods are on exhibition from all the Western States and Several Eastern States, numbering about 1,500 lots, representing eighty mills. This afternoon the Association visited the Union Stock Yards.

At the meeting this evening addresses were delivered by W. G. CUTLER, of Milwaukee, and GEORGE B. STEBBINS, of Detroit.

At a business meeting of the Manufacturers' Association this evening, the rule as to buying wool, which has occasioned much discussion, was rescinded.

To-morrow will be mainly occupied in the exposition and examination of goods. On Thursday the trade sale occurs.

Border State Colored Convention in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Border State Colored Convention organized to-day, with WILLIAM NESBIT as permanent Chairman. Dr. H. J. BROWN was appointed Chairman of the Business Committee. A crowded meeting was held to-night at Douglass Institute. Speeches were made by Prof. WILLIAM HOWARD DAY, of New-York; Rev. JAMES LYNCH, of Mississippi, and others.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

In the House the day was occupied by a debate on the bill allowing access to railroad cars and steamboats without regard to color. The bill was passed.

The Senate discussed the bill removing political disabilities, but without any decided action.

Fire in Rochester, N. Y.—A Child Burned to Death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A dwelling house in Walnut-street, owned and occupied by a man named TOBIAS HAMMON, was destroyed by fire last night, and a son of Mr. HAMMON, aged 6 years, perished in the flames.

The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad.

BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The breaking of the ground upon the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad was celebrated here to-day by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and a procession. Addresses were delivered by several gentlemen. A large concourse of people were present.

Fire in St. Louis—Loss $25,000.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A fire broke out this afternoon in the Pacific Mills, owned by GREENWOOD & MILLS, extending to the bakery of BROWN & CO., the factory of OWENS & Co. and the paper bag factory of BIXBY, FORBES & Co. Loss about $25,000. The Pacific Mills were almost entirely destroyed.

Gen. Howard in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Gen. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on his way South, addressed a meeting of negroes in this city to-night.

Death of Judge Dock at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Judge WILLIAM DOCK, a prominent and much-respected citizen of this place, died this evening.

Base-Ball Match at Troy.

TROY, New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

In the match game of base ball played on the Rensselaer Park grounds to-day, between the Unions, of Lansingburg, and the Mutuals, of New-York, the latter were badly defeated, by a score of twenty-two to twelve. Four thousand persons witnessed the game.

The Cattle Disease in Illinois—Scientific Congress.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

There is considerable excitement among the cattle sellers and buyers in this city, in consequence of a mysterious disease that has recently broken out among beef cattle in the central part of the State. Out of several lots of cattle received here by the Illinois Central Railroad, and purchased and shipped East, day before yesterday seven head died on the cars between here and Pittsburg. The dealers owning them have telegraphed to the Union Yards here, requesting the agents to buy no more cattle. A general panic is occasioned among the cattle men in consequence.

The Scientific Congress assembles in this city to-morrow. About 300 members are expected to be present.

TENNESSEE.

The Visit of Rebel Generals to Gov. Brownlow—The Removal of Political Disabilities—The Militia to be Equipped.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The delegation of ex-rebel Generals who visited Gov. BROWNLOW here obtained no promise that he would urge the removal of disabilities from disfranchised whites. A message will be forwarded to the Legislature which will give them the power to legislate on the subject in extra session.

Laws for equipping the militia will be passed.

The New-York and East Tennessee Zinc Works, at Mossy Creek, were closed this morning by attaching creditors.

Interview Between Gens. Cheatham, Bushrod Johnson and Maney, and the Legislative Military Committee.

From the Nashville Press & Times, Aug. 1.

At the request of the above-named Generals, late distinguished officers (from this State) of the Confederate Army, an interview took place yesterday between themselves and the joint Legislative Military Committee, in one of the House Committee Rooms, on the existing troubles in the State, and the best means of securing the public peace. The meeting on both sides was courteous and cordial.

Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM was first invited to make some remarks to the Committee. He excused himself on the ground that he was unaccustomed to speaking, and would therefore select Gen. MANEY as his spokesman, who fully comprehended his own views and feelings and heartily concurred in them. He would say, however, that he had come there in the spirit of conciliation, and with the earnest desire to secure the peace of the State. He asked that the Legislature would not act hastily in the premises, but would deliberate carefully and allow the people to do the same.

Gen. MANEY then said that he had come to confer with the Committee of the Legislature to see whether the present excitement in the State could not be allayed. The people wanted peace. The true soldiers who had been in the Southern army, and endured the rigors and hardships of actual war, were peaceable citizens generally, and desired to obey the laws, whatever they were, until they were repealed by the Legislature. While he did not approve of all the laws which had been enacted, still he regarded them as the laws of the land, which must be obeyed until repealed. He had heard a good of Kuklux and of armed men roving through portions of the country, committing depredations. This was greatly to be regretted, but he believed that as soon as the determination of the leaders to have peace was made known, these depredations would be stopped. Concerning the Franchise law, he said that the Legislature was not wholly responsible, in his opinion, for its passage. He thought that the Legislature probably believed it to be necessary, in order to save the new State Government from overthrow by its enemies. At the proper time, which he thought was not far distant, he believed that restored good feeling and confidence would effect its repeal and establish universal suffrage.

Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON said that he fully indorsed all that had been said by Gens. CHEATHAM and MANEY. He asked the Committee to act deliberately, and give them time to effect the work of reconciliation which they had at heart.

Gen. CHEATHAM rose again, and said he had been a Confederate soldier, and had fought all through the war. When he laid down his arms he did so in good faith. At that time he felt as if the sun had ceased to shine. When there was no more hope, he accepted a parole, which he had carried in his pocket up to this hour. He had tried to keep it to the letter ever since; had staid on his farm, attended to his own business, and scarcely come to town twice a year. He lived in peace with all mankind, and recognized and obeyed all laws which this and the preceding Legislature had passed, in good faith. He felt that it was his duty to do so. He staid so closely on his farm that he did not know until recently the excited condition of the public mind. When he was met on the street by Gen. MANEY, who wished to talk with him on this subject, he told his old companion that he had come to the city to get a piece of machinery repaired, and that if he wanted to talk with him he must walk with him to the foundry on Broad-street. Gen. MANEY did so, and then related to him the condition of the public mind in Davidson County and other parts of the State. He told Gen. MANEY that if such was the case he would let his crops and all other business go, and come to the city the following day. This interview took place some days ago. Since that time he had been corresponding with all the leading Confederate General officers of this State on the subject. To-morrow (to-day) he expected that thirteen of these officers would be in the city. Eleven of them he expected would give pledges to use their united efforts with himself and associates, to suppress all resistance to the laws and the civil officers, and to check all depredations committed by lawless bands. Gen. JOHNSON, Gen. MANEY and himself were ready to forsake all private business and to take the stump among their old soldiers, to fulfill the pledges made, believing that the men who had fought so well would still listen to their old officers. The trouble was not with the men who went out to fight for principles in which they believed, but it came from home Generals, who were always making trouble.

Senator W. J. SMITH, in behalf of the Committee of the Legislature, expressed his gratification at hearing the sentiments expressed by officers so prominently connected with the Confederate army. He believed that if there was a more friendly interchange of views, such as we had to-day, there would be less bitter feeling and a better understanding among the people. In behalf of the Legislature, he would say that it had met with no bloody intent and no hostile feeling. There was resistance to the laws and contempt of the civil officers in many places, and lawless men were committing depredations. It was the desire and determination of the Legislature, of which he was a member, to stop these evils, nothing more. The law must be respected and enforced. If the pledges so frankly and freely made at this interview were carried out there would be no war in Tennessee, and the people would repose in the enjoyments of peace. To this end he would cheerfully give all his efforts.

The Conference terminated in the most agreeable and cordial manner on both sides.

Letter from Hon. Foster Blodgett.

At the Richmond County (Georgia) Republican Convention in Augusta on the 1st inst., the following letter from Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT was read:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 1, 1868.

To the Chairman of the Richmond County Republican Convention:

SIR: The object of your meeting is to appoint delegates to the State Convention to nominate candidates for electors on the Grant and Colfax ticket; and as the common enemy is predicting a division in our ranks, I beg leave in this manner to counsel the utmost harmony, and trust all your proceedings will be of the most brotherly character, ever keeping in view the great fact that the salvation of the country depends upon the success of the Republican Party, and the success of the Republican Party depends upon perfect harmony among ourselves—pulling together, as one man, upon the line that shall bring to us victory, full and complete.

The want of unity in the Republican ranks of the Georgia Assembly caused the disastrous consequences in the late Senatorial contest. Let such a result be never repeated among ourselves. While I must say that I was chagrined at that result, let me here declare that the success of the Republican Party is dearer to me a thousand fold than my own advancement; therefore, let there be no crimination, no denunciation; but, in the language of our glorious standard-bearer, Gen. GRANT, "Let us have peace!" and let us have victory!

Very respectfully,

FOSTER BLODGETT.

The Great Benninghoff Robbery—Another Arrest.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Aug. 3.

Last Thursday GEORGE GEIGEN, one of JOHN BENNINGHOFF's hired men who was implicated in the robbery, and who gave SEGER and his confederates the information they desired about the money kept in the house, &c., was arrested and jailed at Franklin. The four prisoners, WELDLY, SHOPPORD, GEIGEN and MILLER, now in jail at Franklin, all express their desire to turn State's evidence and make a clean breast of the whole affair. On Saturday last they were brought up for examination, but it was postponed until Wednesday.

It is probable the BENNINGHOFFS will receive, at the least estimate, a sufficient amount of money to cover the reward of $50,000 which was offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. The man WELDEY has about $30,000 worth of property at Akron, Ohio.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A private telegram from Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON, of Florida, dated at Tallahassee, and received here to-day, announces the fact that the Legislature of that State has passed an act providing for the election of the Presidential electors, by the joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature in joint convention. This example will doubtless be followed by other Southern States, and perhaps by all of them. It has been recommended by many leading Republicans, and is accepted as the safest mode of choosing electors in those States.

HEALTH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

The health of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is again declining. A few days since he suffered an attack from diarrhœa, from which he has not yet recovered, and from the effects of which he has been constantly confined to his bed. He has received no visitors, except intimate friends, for two days, and to-night is reported in an exceedingly critical condition. Watchers are constantly at his bedside, and the greatest exertions are being made to revive him—but apparently in vain—his wasted strength seems too far gone to recuperate.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The second declination by Gov. COX, of Ohio, of the appointment of Internal Revenue Commissionership tendered and urged upon him by the President, reopens the struggle for that position among the old contestants. It is well known, however, that the President will select a new man, probably one not hitherto mentioned in connection with the office, and one who will be acceptable to the Senate. Commissioner ROLLINS is firm in his decision not to transfer the office to any one except of that class, and is apparently the master of the situation, so far as the appointment of his successor is concerned. He is absent from the city in the North, where he will probably remain for eight or ten days. In the meantime, the whisky lobby, nothing discomfited by the reduction of the tax, are here in full force, manipulating all the wires at their control to obtain the appointment of WISEWELL, or some man of like ilk.

DEFALCATION IN THE NEW-ORLEANS POST OFFICE.

The cause for the suspension of Postmaster TALEFERRO, of New-Orleans, is the discovery of a deficiency in his accounts amounting, all told, to $40,000. It is thought that the Government will not lose anything by it, as his bondsmen will undoubtedly make the defalcation good.

CONDITIONAL RESIGNATIONS.

It is ascertained that Attorney-Gen. EVARTS has prepared an opinion which he will submit to the President on his return from Auburn, on the conditional resignations of Government officers. It is understood he will decide that officers have no right to impose conditions on the President in accepting their resignations, and that the acceptance, by the President, of a resignation is equivalent to the vacation of the office, no matter what terms may be imposed in it.

CASE OF THE FRENCH SHIPBUILDERS.

M. BERRYER, a leader of the Liberal Party in the French *Corps Legislatif*, and the attorney of this Government in prosecuting claims against French parties growing out of their transactions with the rebel Government during the late war, has appealed the suit against ARMAND, shipbuilder, and ERLANGER BROTHERS, to the Court next above the one having original jurisdiction. The suit was brought to recover money paid through ERLANGER & BROTHERS to ARMAND by the rebels for ships not being delivered at the close of the war, were sold to the Prussian and Danish Governments. The appeal will undoubtedly be granted, when new evidence will be adduced regarding the payment of the money, which will probably result in a judgment in favor of our Government.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Reliable persons lately arrived from New-Orleans confirm the statements recently published that the rebel cavalry regiments in Louisiana have been reorganized as Seymour Knights, and the infantry regiments as Blair Guards. They add that the notorious HARRY HAYES, Ex-Sheriff of the parish of New-Orleans, has been elected Grand Commander of the State, and that at a recent parade in that city several battalions turned out, armed with revolvers, fully organized with officers of the line, field and staff, showing a most perfect and systematic organization.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was thinly attended, four members—Messrs. SEWARD, SCHOFIELD, EVARTS and RANDALL—being absent from the city. The meeting was of short duration. Secretary SCHOFIELD is expected to return to Washington from Newport either to-morrow or next day.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Secretary BROWNING yesterday submitted to the President of the United States a report dated July 16, of the Commissioners, Messrs. THOMAS J. HENLEY, FRANK DENVER and S. D. SMITH, appointed to examine and report upon the section of twenty miles of the road and telegraph line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, commencing at the termination of the 158th mile and ending at the 178th mile east of the initial point at Sacramento, California. The Commissioners represent said section ready for present service, completed and equipped as a first-class railroad, and that the telegraph line is completed for the same distance. The Secretary of the Interior recommends the acceptance of the report and the issue to the Railroad Company of the bonds due them under the act of Congress, and of the patents for land due on the said section, as the Company has paid the Commissioners the per diem and mileage due them on account of their examination. The President has approved of the recommendations and directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury to carry them into effect.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE NEW TAX LAW.

Commissioner ROLLINS has prepared a list containing fifteen names of parties whose appointments as Supervisors under the new Spirits and Tobacco Tax law he has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is now on file in the appointment office of the Department awaiting consideration. It is not probable they will be acted upon for several days. Applications for these positions, which are only twenty-five in number, are becoming quite numerous, and considerable pressure is being brought to bear in aid of the different applicants. The disposition of the Department seems to be to have them appointed from among the most meritorious officers who are now in the service of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Treasury regulations regarding the drawback for exportation under the new law will be issued to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The statement of the public debt on the 1st inst. will probably be issued to-morrow from the Treasury Department.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following dispatch was received this morning by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

ELLSWORTH, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 3.

Just arrived from Larned. Saw Arrapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas and Camanches. Arranged everything satisfactory. I apprehend no trouble. Full reports by mail.

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent.

TAX-PAID STAMPS.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is now actively engaged in printing the tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, in accordance with the new Revenue law. The stamps are about five inches square, with a handsome vignette representing the reaping of grain, and are made of ten different denominations from twenty to one hundred and thirty. Each denomination of stamps has nine coupons attached, so that these ten stamps will answer for any number of gauged gallons between those figures. They are bound in books, with stamps attached to each stamp, like bankers' checks, and being charged for their full value to the Collector, he gets credit for all unused coupons remaining on the book on its return; and thus the system operates as a check upon the Collector, preventing fraud either by collusion or otherwise. The method by which re-use, or the use a second time, of the stamp is prevented, is new and ingenious. The stamp is pierced with a large hole in the centre, which is covered by a thinner paper before printing. After it is printed and attached to the barrel it cannot be soaked off and re-used, as the beer stamps have been, because the stamp will come off in *two* pieces, which, from their peculiar construction, cannot again be united on another barrel. The stamp is permanently defaced by any attempt to remove it. One peculiarity of the stamp is, that it cannot be printed except by what is known as the dry process by hydrostatic power, so that the stamps cannot, in the present stage of the art, be printed anywhere but in the Treasury Department. This effectually prevents counterfeiting.

The stamps, as well as the paper upon which they are printed, were invented by Mr. S. M. CLARK, Chief of the Printing Bureau.

PRISONERS FOR ALBANY.

Fourteen convicts were taken from the jail of this city and put on the 7 o'clock train to-day for Albany, N. Y. Four of these are white persons and the others colored. Their sentences range from one to eight years. LEVI TURPEN, convicted of manslaughter in the shooting of THOMAS H. KELEHER, and sentenced to eight years in Albany, is retained, as strenuous efforts are being made to obtain his pardon.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church South was laid with suitable ceremonies at 5 o'clock to-day.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEYS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has announced the following as the proper mode of proceeding to have islands situated in meandered lakes and rivers, and omitted in the original survey, surveyed and titles thereto obtained;

Application for the survey should be addressed to the Commissioner and be accompanied by the affidavits of disinterested parties showing that proper notice had been given coterminous proprietors of intention to apply for the survey, stating the area, character and situation of the island in the lake or river, with reference to the description of the section, township and range of the public surveys. Should the island be deemed a proper subject of survey the applicant will be advised of the amount necessary to be deposited with a United States depositary, on account of the proper appropriations to defray the expense of field and office work, as provided by the tenth section of the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862. It is to be understood, however, that the fact of having borne the expense of survey will give no priority of claim or right to purchase the land, or in any manner affect the vested interest of any party thereto, should such exist, as the island when surveyed, should no individual legal title exist to the same, will be liable to be disposed of to the highest bidder.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster George Plunket has been detached from duty as Purchasing Paymaster at New-York, and placed on waiting orders; he will be relieved by Paymaster J. C. Eldridge; Capt. N. B. Harrison has been ordered to duty in charge of the Hydrographic Office at Washington; Brevet Brig.-Gen. George A. H. Blake, Colonel Fifth United States Cavalry, has been ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits from Carlisle Barracks, Penn., to the Military Division of the Pacific.

THE VERMONT TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Fatal Family Feud at Shrewsbury.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of Monday gives the particulars of the desperate and fatal affray which took place at Shrewsbury, Vt., on Saturday evening, the main facts of which were given by telegraph. The affair took place in a part of the town known as the Cold River district. The *Herald* says:

"It appears that for many years a feud has existed between the Plumley and Balch families in that neighborhood, numerous law suits growing out of the same, and a suit being at present pending between them in the Rutland County Court. A few days since a couple of horses, owned by ISAAC H. BALCH, broke into a field of corn owned by ZIBA PLUMLEY, doing considerable damage, and as a consequence the animals were impounded. A couple of disinterested persons were appointed to appraise the damages, which they were engaged in doing on Saturday afternoon, in company with GEORGE BUTTERFLY, a son-in-law of PLUMLEY, when they were approached by BALCH and a man named JOHN GILMAN and his son, JOHN GILMAN, Jr. Some words took place between BALCH and the Gilmans on one side and BUTTERFLY on the other, as to the merits of the question under appraisal, which they seemed to settle, and all started toward the road, distant about thirty rods, nearing which BALCH and BUTTERFLY shook hands, the latter remarking that he was 'willing to let bygones be bygones,' and that he would 'stand the drinks for the crowd.' With this explanation BUTTERFLY started for the house of his father-in-law to get a pint of rum with which to keep good his promise. He was absent, however, for about an hour, during which the appraisers had departed, but young GILMAN remained in the field within a few feet of the road, his father and BALCH standing in the highway. At the expiration of the time mentioned BUTTERFLY returned in company with HORACE R. PLUMLEY, FREDERICK PLUMLEY and ZIBA, their father. HORACE immediately approached GILMAN, pointing a loaded shot-gun at him and ordered him out of the field, with which request GILMAN expressed his willingness to comply, but the gun being in what he evidently regarded too close proximity to him, he seized hold of the barrel of the same and attempted unsuccessfully to wrench it from the hands of PLUMLEY. At this juncture FREDERICK PLUMLEY approached GILMAN and threatened to stab him with a pitchfork, with which he was armed, unless he quitted the field. GILMAN turned to ward off the blow of the fork, and in doing so loosed his hold on the shot-gun in the hands of HORACE, when the latter deliberately fired at him, the charge of shot taking effect in the region of the heart, making a hole about two inches in diameter, passing entirely through the body, and killing him instantly. A couple of workmen in the employ of BALCH, named WINN and QUARTIER then came up, when cross-firing ensued between the belligerent parties, during which several volleys were discharged, resulting in inflicting a flesh wound in the left leg of JOHN GILMAN, Sr., and a flesh wound in the right leg as well as a scalp wound on the person of HORACE R. PLUMLEY, who fired the first shot.

Deputy Sheriff ALLEN SANDERSON, who happened to be in the immediate vicinity of the strife, approached the combatants and effected the arrest of HORACE PLUMLEY, taking him, at his own request, to his (PLUMLEY'S) house, where he proposed to change his clothing, after which he would accompany the officer. While there, however, and upon a temporary parole of honor, he attempted to escape to the woods adjacent, and though at the time a ball was lodged in his thigh, he led the officer a vigorous chase of some thirty or forty rods, when he was again taken into custody by Mr. SANDERSON, and carefully watched until lodged safely in jail, at this place at an early hour on Sunday morning. Mr. SANDERSON, before leaving, cared for the body of young GILMAN and delivered it to his friends, while assisted by Mr. ELAM A. CLARKE, one of the appraisers in the dispute heretofore mentioned, he succeeded in disarming the combatants and quieting the disturbance, and with Mr. B. B. ALDRICH, first constable of the town, arrested in addition to HORACE R. PLUMLEY, ZIBA PLUMLEY, his father, and ABRAHAM WINN and NAPOLEON QUARTIER, the two latter being the workmen of BALCH who participated in the affray, and lodged them in the county jail at this place.

Immediately after the conclusion of the affray, two of the participants, GEO. BUTTERFLY and FREDERICK PLUMLEY, fled to the woods, but yesterday morning BUTTERFLY came out and was arrested by Mr. SANDERSON, and, with his relatives, confined in the jail here. FRED. has not, up to the present writing, been taken, but we understand his brothers have said that they would reveal his hiding-place this morning and deliver him to the officers of justice.

A Coroner's jury was organized on Saturday evening, by the direction of E. W. ALDRICH, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the town, and an inquest held upon the remains of the murdered man, resulting in a verdict being rendered 'that the deceased, JOHN GILMAN, Jr., came to his death from the effects of a charge of shot, discharged from a weapon in the hands of some person to the jury unknown.' This verdict was rendered, not, we understand, that there was any doubts in the minds of the jury as to who was the murderer, but that HORACE PLUMLEY may receive the benefit of doubts in the case, he claiming that he acted in self-defence, or that the discharge of the weapon was accidental. The names of the gentlemen composing the jury are: NATHANIEL LORD, one of the Selectmen of the town, foreman, and ten others, as follows: Walter Wilmarth, Elam A. Clark, Newell Green, Austin Aldrich, Amherst Summer, Josiah Parker, Pearl Parker, Martin Flanagan, Edwin Pierce and Henry Wilcox.

The affair, in all its bearings, is a sad one, and peculiarly so, as the murdered man was universally respected and beloved in the community where the tragedy occurred, and, by his own confession, by none more than be who so hurriedly dispatched his soul to the presence of its Maker. Young GILMAN was a resident of Little Fall, N. Y., and was but temporarily at Shrewsbury, to help his father through haying and harvesting. He was about 23 years of age. His father was a witness on behalf of BALCH in the long-pending litigation between the two families, who were principals in the affray, and it is conjectured that his presence on the fatal ground was brought about solely by the interest which, on this account, he took in the quarrel. Both the PLUMLEYS and BALCHS sustain anything but a favorable reputation in the community. That serious difficulty was apprehended or intended by both parties there can be no doubt, as they rallied their forces to the scene of the conflict, and subsequent investigation proved that they were to a man armed with deadly weapons. The preliminary investigation of the case will take place to-day or to-morrow.

The Commodore Preble Will Case in Maine.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 1.

The law term of the Supreme Court is being held at Portland this month. In the absence of Chief Justice APPLETON, Judge KENT presides. The most interesting case disposed of thus far was the Preble will case, in which the disposition of property to the amount of nearly $1,000,000 was involved. The widow of Commodore PREBLE left at her decease, in 1848, several pieces of real estate in and about the city, which at that time were not considered exceedingly valuable, but have since become so. By Mrs. PREBLE's will this property was to be held in trust for twenty years, by three trustees, for the benefit of her grandson and two granddaughters. No property was to be sold or otherwise disposed of during that time. At the end of the twenty years the trustees were to cause the shares of the granddaughters, or either of them, "to be secured for their own use and benefit, as not to be subject to the control of their, or either of their, husbands."

Mrs. PREBLE'S will was made in 1848. Up to 1844, the provisions of the common law relative to the rights of married women to hold property were operative in this State. By the statute of 1844, chapter 117, entitled an act to secure to married women their rights in property, the Legislature provided that any married woman may become seized or possessed of any property, real or personal—in her own name, and as of her own property, and that when a woman married she should continue to hold such property, notwithstanding her coverture, exempt from any liability for the debts and contracts of her husband. In 1847, this act was amended by striking out the proviso in the first section, and adding thereto the words "exempt from the debts and contracts of her husband." Down to the delivery of the decision of the Court in the case SOUTHARD *vs.* PALMER, in 1853, there was some doubt as to the full meaning and extent of the statute. Mrs. PREBLE had made her will in 1848, and had died in 1851. The surviving trustee, N. F. DEERING, of this city, became desirous of having this point settled as to whether the trust must not still be continued after the twenty years, in order to guard against the possibility of allowing the husbands of the granddaughters to obtain control of the property. The statutes of Maine allow an administrator or executor to bring a bill in equity against the heirs as nominal respondents to obtain the proper construction of the disputed points of a will. This suit was brought under that statute, and was argued this term before the full Bench by NATHAN WEBB, Esq., for the trustee, and J. D. and F. FESSENDEN for the heirs. The decision of the Court has not yet been printed, but the substance of it is that the trust term abated at the end of twenty years, and that each of the three grandchildren now take a fee simple in common and undivided in the real estate, and the trustee is further directed by the Court, after settling his final account, to distribute the personal property equally among the grandchildren.

The point established by this important decision is that in Maine, under the present statutes, the rights of married women to hold property are regarded in the same light as similar rights of men. This decision thus sets free from the hands of the trustee nearly a million dollars' worth of property.

Letter from Judge Poland, of Vermont.

Hon. LUKE P. POLAND, Representative in Congress from the Second District of Vermont, wrote the following reply to an invitation to deliver an address before the Grant and Colfax Club of Brattleboro', on his return to Vermont:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I received yours to-night. I shall be most happy to accept your kind invitation to speak to my Brattleboro' friends. I am very glad to see you moving. Of course we know Vermont is safe, but that is not all we ought to do, to give our votes for the candidates of the party. Vermont is the first State to vote, and it is all-important that we increase our vote. It is an indication of the popular sentiment that will have a great effect in other States that are not so certain as Vermont. In this way we can multiply our vote tenfold. Vermont ought to give thirty thousand majority. If all our people would turn out and vote there would not be the slightest trouble in doing it. If we would do it, I believe we should settle the Presidential election in our seciton. A falling off in our vote would have a disastrous effect. If our people could all feel and see the importance of this it would be done. Set the ball rolling. I intend to do what I can when I get home. Have your papers urge this view upon our good Vermont people.

In haste, youre truly, L. P. POLAND.

The Maine Election—Acceptance of Gen. Chamberlain.

Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN has accepted the nomination for Governor, for the third time tendered him by the Republicans of Maine. He has been twice elected to this office, and doubtless will be again. The election occurs in September. His letter of acceptance is as follows:

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 14, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me of my nomination as candidate of the Republican Party for Governor of this State. The noble objects for which this party has striven, and the great results it has already achieved, should command respect and confidence. Though forced to bear burdens not its own, and struggling against evils that have sought to corrupt as well as assail it, it will not be drawn aside from its high purpose, but will meet the new forms of the issue with the same sincere and steady view. Believing that the main policy is right, and that it is destined to restore to prosperity the nation it delivered from peril, I deem myself honored in being called to further service in this cause. In accepting the nomination of the party I am pledged thereby to no partisanship, but rather invited to more earnest labors for the good of the State, and the welfare of her whole people, and for those great principles under the guidance of which she will contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Union, and the triumph of Constitutional liberty. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

JOHN E. BUTLER, Esq., Secretary Republican State Convention.

Excursion Party Organized Under Peculiar Circumstances.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, July 29.

A party of about twenty Philadelphians were recently badly victimized by a confidence game in relation to a proposed excursion, and two of them find themselves in this city.

It appears that on Tuesday evening last the party left Philadelphia as they supposed for the Pacific Railway, having engaged with a man, who gave his name as SAMUEL BURNS, to go West in the employ of that Railroad Company. BURNS represented himself as the agent of the Railroad Company, and engaged the party at wages ranging at $400 per month, and even higher. He collected $15 as the fare from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, representing that from this city West he had made arrangements for transportation. At Harrisburg he taxed his party $7 additional, alleging that he had only procured their fares to Altoona with the original amount. The $7 were paid, and everything passed on cleverly to Altoona, where he was liberal enough to pay for the breakfast of the entire party. After this the "agent" disappeared and was not found afterward. The greater portion of the party returned to Philadelphia. Two of them having acquaintances in this city, and only a little money left, concluded to come this way, walking all the way from Altoona. They arrived in this city Saturday.

BRUTAL AFFAIR IN ONEIDA COUNTY.—We learn that on Sunday last a man named FINNEY, at Willow Vale, brutally assaulted his wife with some iron cooking utensil, inflicting a very severe wound on the head. A physician was called, but being unable to staunch the flow of blood, late in the evening Dr. SPEARS, of this city, was sent for, who succeeded in placing the woman out of immediate danger. The case we understand to be an aggravated one. The parties have only recently been married. Previous, the woman had, by strict economy and industry, accumulated quite a little sum of money, while the man, a laborer on the railroad, had no means whatever. Since marriage his conduct has been extremely brutal toward her, so much so as to arouse the just indignation of the neighbors.—*Utica Herald, Aug. 4.*

GEN. BLAIR SOLD OUT.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that about fourteen years ago, at a sale of city common lots, Gen. F. P. BLAIR purchased sixteen lots near Gravois Park, in the southwestern corner of that city. He paid a small sum on the purchase, and the city took a deed of trust to secure the deferred payments, the General giving four notes of $209 93 each. The notes having become long since due, and remaining unpaid, the Comptroller last Wednesday had the property sold at auction, and bidders being scarce, the city bought the whole sixteen lots at $4 per foot. Gen. BLAIR formerly owned considerable real estate there, but at present has very little. His brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, has a great deal of valuable property in that city.

Neatly says the Philadelphia *Press*: Gen. GRANT is traveling with Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN; Gen. BLAIR with General Despair; Mr. COLFAX with General Satisfaction; while Mr. SEYMOUR stays at home with General Gloom.

MR PEABODY AND HIS FRIENDS.

Sketch of the Life of George Peabody—Some of his Intimate Friends in London.

II.

[*Concluded.*]

In later and more recent days, however, Mr. PEABODY has formed closer friendships. Among these is one whose name as a successful American merchant in London stands second only to his. I refer to Mr. LAMPSON, recently knighted as Sir CURTIS MIRANDA LAMPSON, for his services in behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph, but better known in Europe as the head of the Northwestern fur trade. In 1851, when not a dozen of the contributors to the American portion of the Great Exhibition had ever heard his name, Mr. ABBOT LAWRENCE proposed him as the representative of the United States upon the jury of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, to which place he was elected and which he satisfactorily filled. To know Sir CURTIS one must go to his counting room. On the East side of Queen-street, Cheapside, just out of the great thoroughfare of Cannon-street, is a large, dingy warehouse, with closed windows and doors, lofts and cranes, where twice in the year take place the great auction sales of Northwestern furs. From January to July, and from July to January ships, both from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, are constantly unlading their cargoes at Rotherhithe, to be carted to this grand receptacle of peltry. The vast grounds hitherto controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, the hunting grounds of our Indians, and the frozen regions of Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay, are taxed to pay tribute to the sagacity and enterprise of this one mercantile concern. Of beaver, chinchilla, fox, lynx, martin, otter, ermine, fitch, mink, sable, raccoon, seal, wolf, and black and gray squirrel skins, more than 5,000,000 are received at the Lampson warehouse every year. Subject as these skins are to damage from moths and moisture, beaten and combed continually to avoid the first, and dried by artificial heat to get rid of the other, the system required to make such a trade successful must be unintermittent in its application and without hindrance in working.

Mr. LAMPSON's history is that of a self-made business man. Born in Vermont, of poor parents, associating himself in early youth with trappers in Canada, intrusted as agent with the sale of a cargo he had accompanied to London, and applying his knowledge gained in the chase to the selection of skins required in the market, he has risen to be the foremost fur-dealer in the world. The benefit of speciality in art, or science, or commerce was never better illustrated. The natural history of the animals of the polar regions is his forte. The color of the fur, dependent upon the season when it was taken; its length and texture, softness and strength; the removal of the coarser hairs, which depreciate its value; the discrimination of the Russian sable from the Hudson Bay, of the stone-marten from the beaver, of the Norway ermine from the Siberian, and of the Pacific otter from the American; the removal of the scent from the beautiful furs of the fitch and muskrat; the assortments necessary for the various markets, as the Russian sable for England, the fisher for Poland, the nutria for the hat-makers, the perwitsky for Russian cloaks, the red fox for the Greek and Turkish markets, the wolverine skins for Germany, and the chinchilla for France, are all parts of the knowledge he applies to his great and successful business. There is no instance in the commercial world where practical observation has been more thoroughly applied to the minute ramifications of an almost unlimited trade.

From the incipiency of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, Sir CURTIS LAMPSON has been one of its principal capitalists and supporters. When others, on the failure of the undertaking in 1858, hastened to sell their stock at any sacrifice, he held on steadily to his. He called together the disappointed shareholders, encouraged the faint-hearted, combatted the despairing, invited the aid of experts and scientific men, advanced large sums of money to sustain the sinking credit of the Company, made his counting-room the rendezvous of the disheartened Directors, and encouraged new efforts by still larger subscriptions of money. To no man, not even excepting Mr. FIELD, either in a pecuniary or moral point of view, does the success of the Atlantic cable owe as much. He was never timid. In the darkest days his faith was firm. Beyond all others he incurred risks. Failures that seemed to the public irremediable were his incentives to new efforts. No difficulties appeared to him insuperable. Faults in construction, in paying out, and in repairing breaks in the cable; defects in signals, connections, insulation, coiling and uncoiling, became subjects of his study. The recovery of the lost cable, at attempts for which the world jeered during three years, he made his particular specialty, and to no other man is that greatest achievement of modern science as much due. His Knighthood, which is simply a decoration bestowed by the Queen as a recognition of meritorious service, neither enobling his family nor inherited by his descendants, only stamping him, what he was all but in birth before, an Englishman, is an honor fairly deserved and nobly won.

Sir CURTIS is six years in age the junior of Mr. PEABODY. In person he is tall, thin, slightly stooping, with an easy address, and unusually intelligent countenance. His manner is quiet, with a ready flow of language, however, in a low but earnest tone. No man better tells a story or points a repartée. He is genial, accessible, humorous, strongly attached to his friends, and placable toward those who have aggrieved him. His benevolence, both in kindly acts and in alms, is proverbial. As a man of character whose long business life has been without reproach, whose opinions have never been disguised, and who has scrupulously shunned untruthfulness and meannees, he has a reputation unsurpassed among London merchants.

Mr. PEABODY's intimacy with Sir CURTIS is said to have first arisen from a large pecuniary loss which they both willingly and honorably made in common. It was on this wise: Each had purchased largely of certain railroad bonds, and had recommended them to their friends, who bought more largely still. They had given their recommendation in good faith, and had proved it by their own purchases. Their friends knew this, so that when it came out that the bonds were worthless through some fraud in their issue, no one imputed blame either to Mr. PEABODY or Mr. LAMPSON. This, however, did not satisfy the latter. His friends had suffered, and his lack of judgment was the cause. He saw Mr. PEABODY on the subject, told him he had concluded to relieve his friends by taking back their bonds, and persuaded him to do the same. No financial operation was ever more successful, for not only did it create unbounded confidence in capitalists toward the two American merchants, but had its influence in no small degree in causing the railroad company at length to recognize and liquidate its bonds.

With the active partners in the firm of BARING BROTHERS, Mr. PEABODY has always been on terms of intimate acquaintance, though the late head, Mr. JOSHUA BATES, was many years his senior in age, and the present head, Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, is as many his junior. The former rose to a social position almost unprecedented for a merchant, having, in fact, the *entré* of the most exclusive circles in the United Kingdom. He had, however, unusual facilities. He was the father of Mme. VANDEWEIR, wife of the Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary, and the most old and intimate friend of Queen VICTORIA. He had been a valued friend of the first NAPOLEON, and had received many marks of his favor. The House, of which he was business chief, had had one of its members ennobled into Lord ASHBURNHAM; another, Sir THOMAS BARING, for many years a member of Parliament, and a third, Sir THOMAS THORNHILL BARING, once Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for many years Lord of the Treasury. He himself was more often consulted regarding Government loans than any man since the days of Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, and played more successfully the double part of courtier and merchant. From the position he had attained in the commercial world Mr. BATES was perhaps inclined to assume a patronising manner toward younger aspirants for wealth and fame like Mr. PEABODY, and yet, whether at his town house or his country seat at Sheen, no visitor was ever treated with more marked attention. Indeed, Mr. BATES was always the accomplished host. He had acquired many rare works of art, possessed a well-selected library, and had one room of the house at Sheen devoted to Napoleonic memorials. At the table the reserve of the counting-room was put aside, and few hosts knew better how to draw out his guests or to keep conversation at the medium which requires neither stimulus to excite nor gravity to check its flow. Mrs. BATES, whom no length of residence in Europe ever metamorphosed, threw her cheeriness over the circle, tempted the young men from wine at the table by the merriment of the drawing-room, sharpened their wit by her homely American sallies, and entered into every variety of game and legerdemain with the ardor of a school girl. Those who have passed a day at Sheen, or a quiet evening at the house in town, will hardly forget the dignified ease of the princely merchant or the homely naturalness of his wife.

Mr. BATES never had, perhaps never desired, a reputation for liberality, although he made some munificent gifts. He never gave from impulse or sentiment; never relieved a street-beggar; rarely assisted his countrymen when in distress; and never put himself forward in any municipal or public charity. He retained his American citizenship to the end, though strong motives were presented to induce him to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen. His habits, tastes, methods of thought, prejudices and choices were, however, all English, and during the last ten years of his life his books, bearing and carriage were those of a portly English squire.

With the successor of Mr. BATES in the house of BARING BROTHERS, Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, Mr. PEABODY has always stood on terms of more than pleasant acquaintance. His residence in London dates only from 1849, although his reputation as one of the foremost merchants in the East had been familiar on Change years before. Mr. STURGIS is one of the most accomplished men in London. Possessed of a fine figure and bearing, free from hauteur and arrogance, eminently courteous, easy and graceful in address, patient, gentle and affable, having the advantage of a finished education and large experience, well-read, fluent in conversation, and, perhaps, more intimately acquainted with the details of the local commercial laws and customs of various nations than any other man in London, he has taken a prominent stand from the first among the merchants of the city. If to these qualities be added a genial nature, ready sympathy with suffering, and perfect sincerity, it will be understood why he commands paramount influence in his sphere with both Englishmen and Americans.

At the residence of Mr. STURGIS one meets a great deal of society, though his social position is not that occupied by Mr. BATES. In my day Mr. STURGIS had never been presented at court, was not a member of any one of the leading clubs, and had not admission to the circles in which his partners, the BARINGS, were known. But in London, where what is best of the literary, political, scientific and refined world is in the same category of exclusion from Court, it does not much matter. The middle class of England furnishes the best society in the world. Why not? It possesses the intellect, cultivation, learning, travel, science and taste of the Kingdom; the great bulk of its wealth, power and influence; the names of Farraday and Murchison, Sedgwick and Carlyle, Dickens and Tennyson, Browning, Bulwer and Astley Cooper; the bench, bar and pulpit; three-fourths of the House of Commons and the gentry of the provincial counties and towns. A privileged class, like the English aristocracy, is necessarily exclusive and necessarily possesses a great power in the social life of the nation; but it no more makes or rules the society of the Kingdom than the clique of Beacon-street rules that of New-England, or the *creme de la creme* of the Fifth-avenue the social circles of the South or West.

No American in London has the reputation for prompt and timely benevolence like Mr. STURGIS. He was never a member of the American Association, but he agreed at its start to pay a fixed sum annually for the purposes of charity into the treasury, which, it was understood, should be a commutation of the claims hitherto made upon him by destitute Americans. Such, however, it never was. Whenever an emergency arose, Mr. STURGIS was appealed to. A family had to be sent home by ship; an orphan must be provided for; a respectable man, visionary but honest, had contracted debts he was unable to pay, and had been thrown into the Queen's Bench Prison. In these and similar cases Mr. STURGIS was ready to do his part. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Association in London I must within two years have appealed to him twenty times, and never in vain. On one side of the large, gloomy business room, Mr. BATES, turning from calculations he was reviewing on his elevated desk, listened to every story half impatiently, and answered *no*, sometimes accompanying the denial with a pertinent and humorous anecdote; on the other side, giving as patient attention as if the topic were a dishonored draft from China or a shipwreck of a cargo of indigo, Mr. STURGIS invariably replied: "You have investigated the case and are certain there is no deception?" "Yes." "How much do you want and what is it my part to pay?" The answer was given, and a check for the sum named instantly drawn. It may have been instinctive charity, but it was unostentatious, cheerful, ready, and looked like the charity of principle.

Mr. STURGIS is not far from sixty years of age. He is still in the prime of his powers and bids fair to last about twenty good years. There is no man of greater mark on 'Change. His tall figure, slightly stooping, grizzly hair, smoothly-shaven face, fine head, keen eye, white neck-cloth, quiet dress and affable manner, as he stands in his usual place at mid-day, leaning against one of the massive pillars of the Merchants' Exchange, are as familiar as the statue of the old Duke to the business men of London. He is always self-possessed. His memory never fails him. Apparently at perfect ease, his eye and ear are awake to every topic of commercial news. To a stranger, admitted for the first time to this great bourse of the world, he would seem, in contrast to the anxious faces and earnest gestures of the crowd, to be a simple, uninterested observer; and yet he returns to Bishopgate-street at 2 o'clock fully informed of the prices of teas, indigo, sugars and other staple products, in the great markets of the world, and up in that most exact of business sciences—the day's variation in exchanges between the different cities of Europe.

The house of the Barings was founded by the grandfather of the first Lord ASHBURTON more than 150 years ago. The father of the same Lord ASHBURTON died in 1820. He then became the head of the house, having previously married the daughter of Hon. WILLIAM BINGHAM, Senator from Pennsylvania in the Fourth Congress. By this alliance came the American business, one great source of its wealth. The Baring family is possessed of great cleverness, allying its eldest sons to the best and healthiest blood of the Kingdom, and having for five generations been represented in Parliament and the Ministry by leading men. Considered in both its political and commercial relations it is the foremost house in Great Britain. In the agency for Government loans it is second only to the Rothschilds; in commercial transactions it is first. Cargoes from port to port of the Eastern world, which never came within 5,000 miles of London; crops of indigo, rice, cotton and tea in India, China and Japan, which no member of the firm ever inspects; ventures in purchases and voyages to the principals in which it is a stranger; ships ashore and afloat, bound for birds' nests for China, or palm-oil for America, or Para gum for Hamburg; enterprises for raising sunken ships in the West Indies, or importing silver ore from the Sierra Nevadas, or pursuing the whale fisheries near the Southern pole, are all creditors of the BARINGS, whenever they can produce anything real as security for advances. The wealth of the house is actually great, but relatively it is a hundred fold greater. It is told of Lord ASHBURTON, that in the financial crisis of 1837, which broke half the great firms of England and shook the Bank of England to its centre, he not only sold all his stocks in the public funds and mortgaged his landed estates, but also brought his plate to the mint, to stave off the threatened insolvency of his house. In 1857, during two or three days, when discount was refused at the bank to the paper of the ROTHSCHILDS and universal distrust reigned, whispers were in circulation about the BARINGS. Their acceptances for the day, always due at 2 o'clock, were not forthcoming. The city was in alarm. A thousand rumors ran from street to street. Favorite stocks in Capel-court fell 50 per cent. in value. Crowds of people holding bills on the firm were assembled at the iron gateway in Bishopgate-street. For a time a draft on the BARINGS could not have been sold at half its nominal value. But the connections of the house—the BARINGS of landed estates—rallied to the rescue, and at 4 o'clock it stood on stronger ground than it had ever before occupied.

At the United States Legation, for the last twenty years, whoever was its head, Mr. PEABODY, from his position as a leading American merchant in London, has always been a frequent visitor. With the late ABBOT LAWRENCE, who himself was a successful merchant, and whose wealth enabled him to support a state in hospitality and official duties beyond that of either of his predecessors or of any of our Ministers who have succeeded him, he formed a strong personal attachment. With Mr. BUCHANAN, also, he was upon terms of close intimacy. At one time only, which has already been alluded to, when Gen. SICKLES was Secretary of Legation, did any coolness exist between Mr. PEABODY and the Embassy. The office of Secretary, though nominally and in salary far inferior to that of Minister, is very important, and gives to the occupant, especially if it has been held through a succession of administrations, a commanding position. He prepares and reviews State papers, is cognizant of all official correspondence, is present at diplomatic visits, is familiar with all mooted international questions, has charge of the *materiel* and *personnel* of the Legation, receives all visitors from the United States, controls the business pertaining to passports, conducts the necessary intercourse with the various Consulates, and, in case of the absence of his Chief, assumes all the responsibility of the embassy. Of those who have successively received this appointment no one has more ably discharged its duties, or better illustrated its importance than Mr. PEABODY's intimate friend, Mr. BENJAMIN MORAN. Commencing his diplomatic life with the comparatively unimportant position of *attaché* to the Legation, then filling with unwearied industry the post of second Secretary, and now occupying with unsurpassed ability the place nearest the Minister, Mr. MORAN has for twenty years done good service to his country. No Secretary of Legation has ever been as well informed in the duties of his office. Thoroughly acquainted with every subject of controversy between us and Great Britain which has occurred during the residence of our five last Ministers, personally familiar with the leading men of all parties in the United Kingdom, educated into all the details of diplomatic form and intercourse, courteous, patient, unassuming, and hopefully and preeminently loyal during the darkest hours of our great struggle, he is beyond value in the office to which he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate during the last Congress.

Mr. MORAN is a native of Pennsylvania. He practiced law in Philadelphia with no inconsiderable success for several years, until forced by failing health to seek a foreign climate. Few men are better acquainted with American literature, and no one has done it more signal service in Europe. His work, entitled *Biographical Guide to American Literature*, an octavo volume of 500 pages, published in London by TRUBNER, in 1859, is an exhaustive digest of every branch of our science and letters, and has done more to make our books and their authors known to European scholars than the magazines and reviews on both sides of the water.

To the names mentioned of the personal friends of Mr. PEABODY in England might be added those of Mr. MORGAN, his successor in business; Sir EMERSON TENNENT, author of various works on Greece, and late Secretary of the Government of Ceylon; Mr. SAMPSON, the city editor of the *Times* newspaper, and others both Englishmen and American, of reputation and influence; but our space is exhausted.

It is now somewhat more than ten years since Mr. PEABODY began to disburse his wealth in large gifts. His friends did not comprehend him, and he took counsel of none. Nothing in his previous life had indicated any such course. "I do not understand Mr. PEABODY," was the remark of Mrs. BATES, in the summing up of a tea-table conversation of which his benefactions had been the topic, and yet she had known him intimately for five and twenty years, and was a shrewd observer of character. Various motives have been suggested for these extraordinary charities, in defiance of the maxim that pronounces it ungenerous to look a gift-horse in the mouth. Whatever these motives may have been the gifts themselves are princely, the object upon which they have been bestowed deserving, the manner in which they have been done unexceptionable, and the end accomplished and accomplishing great good.

There are three classes, obvious to observers into which the opulent benefactors of mankind naturally divide themselves. The late AMOS LAWRENCE, who, it is estimated, gave during his lifetime toward benevolent enterprises more than $2,000,000; Miss BURDETT COUTTS, whose charities since her accession in 1840 to the enormous estate of her grandfather, THOMAS COUTTS, the banker, are reported to have exceeded £60,000 sterling every year; and JOHN HENDERSON, of Glasgow, recently deceased, who, his executors say, contributed between 1845 and 1866, for religious purposes, an annual average of more than £38,000 sterling, are illustrious examples of these classes, which held to the rather antiquated rule, "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right doeth, that thine alms may be in secret." What good they did or are doing is known only as we know the good done by the sunshine, or, "the gentle rain from heaven," by results. There is no rule of algebra that can accurately compute it, because the principal term of the equation is wanting.

GIRARD, of Philadelphia; GEORGE HARRIOTT, of Scotland, the King's jeweller; RAHERE, who in A. D. 1102 bequeathed money and lands to "build a hospital for sick persons and pregnant women," which hospital has been known for seven hundred years as St. Bartholomew's, London; SIMON FITZ-MARY, a Sheriff of London, who devised "houses and lands, gold and jewels," to found the Bethlehem Madhouse in the Thirteenth Century, and THOMAS GUY, the bookseller in Lombard-street, who in 1724 left £219,499 4d. "to support the poor and cure the sick and impotent," represent a second class of the world's benefactors, who, to increase the sum to be disbursed for charities after their decease, retained their wealth through life.

In the third class Mr. PEABODY stands alone. One searches the records of history in vain for a parallel. Notwithstanding the indiscreet laudation bestowed upon him by friends who forget that even ARISTIDES was called the just once too often, and his weakness of making a holocaust of unread appeals for charity, and announcing the same through the newspapers to the world, Mr. PEABODY's judicious distribution of his immense wealth during his lifetime cannot fail to command the respect and admiration of his generation.

All comparisons, however, between these three classes are out of place, because, although we know which stands highest in the world's estimation, which of the three will stand highest under the scrutiny of another world, which some people still believe to be a reality, nobody will come back to tell us. N. S. D.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Appeal to the Republicans of the Empire State for Grant and Colfax.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Four months hence the people of the United States will elect a President and Vice-President for four years ensuing, and a House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress. Our State is, moreover, to choose a Governor and other State officers, with an Assembly which, with our present Senate, is to elect a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

We need say no more of the importance of the struggle before you. You know that your candidate for President is that citizen soldier who led the Western forces of the Union by Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Port Gibson, Brandon, Jackson, Champion Hills, and the Big Black, to the capture of Vicksburg; who, being then transferred to Chattanooga, drove BRAGG's army in rout and panic from its barely accessible eyrie on Mission Ridge; and, being again transferred to the Potomac, set his face resolutely toward Richmond and LEE's army, and held them steadily in view till both were captured and the Rebellion utterly crushed out. You know that his opponent is that HORATIO SEYMOUR who has been your deadliest, most insidious, most calumnious foe, from the day when New-York first, by the nearly unanimous vote of her representatives in Congress of both parties, declared her inflexible hostility to any further extension of Slavery under our national flag, down to this hour. He supported the Nebraska bill and the Lecompton infamy. He did his utmost, but in vain, to put the vote of our State against FREMONT and against LINCOLN. Thrice defeated by you as a candidate for Governor, he was last elected through the absence of thousands of you in the field where your country was saved; and his success sent your gallant and noble WADSWORTH to his fate near the spot where Stonewall JACKSON first called on his fellow rebels, to cheer the last election of HORATIO SEYMOUR as their triumph. He is the man who addressed the draft rioters, orphan asylum-burners and negro-killers of the great Emporium as his "friends," and was exultingly recognized by them as their chief. There is not to-day an impenitent, implacable rebel in the land who does not glory in supporting him, and in his heart echo VANCE's boast that all they lost when defeated by GRANT, they will regain when they triumph with SEYMOUR.

The candidate for Vice-President, you also know. SCHUYLER COLFAX is a native of your State; and she may well be proud of her son. From poverty, obscurity and orphanage, he has steadily won his way, while yet in the prime of life, to the third place in our Government, which he is soon to exchange for the second. Seven times elected to the House from a district previously represented by a political adversary, he has been thrice chosen its Speaker, and has discharged the arduous and critical duties of that exalted station with an ability, dignity and assiduity rarely equaled and never excelled. Never accused of a wrong or suspected of a vice, having achieved eminence without exciting envy, and risen to power without having made one personal enemy, his career is a sign of promise, a beacon of hope, to every portionless American youth, and his popularity is bounded only by the wide circle within which he is known.

His competitor is Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., who was likewise, while a professed Republican and a Major General in service, a candidate for Speaker, but with no better success than now awaits him. Gen. BLAIR secured his present nomination by publicly proposing, in case of his party's success next November, the overthrow by military force of the loyal State Governments lately in rebellion. This proposal so delighted the Rebel Congressmen and Generals convened in Tammany Hall that every dictate of prudence and sagacity was defied, and his nomination rushed through in a whirlwind of acclamations. It was seconded by FORREST, the butcher of Fort Pillow, as that of SEYMOUR had been by VALLANDINGHAM, the martyr of Ohio—the only man who ever yet achieved the distinction of being beaten 100,000 votes in a warmly contested State election.

Fellow-citizens! the platforms of the two parties are before you. They differ vitally on an issue of good faith against repudiation. The Seymour Platform demands that the loyal blacks of the South shall be put under the feet of the Rebel whites, so that the latter may take vengeance on the former for guiding and pioneering the armies of the Union through the swamps and forests of Dixie, and for swelling the ranks of those armies by at least 100,000 muskets. The Grant and Colfax Platform expressly recognizes the duty devolved on the restored Union of shielding the humblest and most exposed class of its defenders from rebel malice, inflamed by the spectacle of negro loyalty. The blacks were freed in order to save our country from disunion. They have been enfranchised to save it from vengeful rebel domination. The Democratic Party proposes their disfranchisement by usurpation and force. It proposes to assume that they were never duly enfranchised, and thereupon support their late masters in stamping out the existing State Governments and restoring the old rebel domination under the cry of "a white man's Government." This is naked revolution—a rebellion within the Union to achieve substantially the ends recently sought through rebellion against the Union. The rebel Ex-Governor of North Carolina has well said that they will thus gain, if they elect SEYMOUR, all they lost under DAVIS and LEE.

On the question of paying or swindling the national creditors, the two platforms are in pointed antagonism. The implacable rebels, and their less honest Northern allies, of course, hate those who lent our Government the money indispensably required to arm, equip, feed, clothe and pay the volunteer armies that fought to preserve the life of the Republic. The dodge of paying the bonds in greenbacks, and not paying the greenbacks at all, is congenial to their natures. It gratifies at once their knavery, their avarice, and their disloyalty. They punish, to their own profit, those who furnished the "sinews of war" for their overthrow. Up to the hour wherein that platform was reported, HORATIO SEYMOUR had spoken and written as though inflexibly opposed to this sneaking plan of repudiation. Yet the platform proclaims that the great bulk of our national debt is payable, and should be quickly paid, in "lawful money"—that is, in paper promises that notoriously are not fulfilled, and, should our adversaries achieve power, never will be. And, the moment this doctrine was announced, rebel vied with copperhead in shouting its instant and unanimous ratification. Thenceforth, it was and is a canon of the Democratic creed—in New-York as well as in Ohio—that the bondholders are to be paid off in greenbacks and the greenbacks left unpaid. Every pensioner's pittance, every savings-bank depositor's hard-earned, scanty provision against an evil day, dwindles to nonentity if this policy of repudiation and rascality shall be suffered to triumph.

The impolicy of this crime fully parallels its knavery. Our country owes a great debt, which is part of the cost of her salvation. She has a right to pay off her present creditors instantly or presently so fast as she can borrow of others the means. If any will lend her at four per cent. the money wherewith to redeem her five-twenties, now drawing six per cent., she can save by this single operation the means of soon paying off every dollar she owes. We object to all schemes of paying in greenbacks, not only that they are dishonest, but that they are ruinous. She is now paying six per cent. on millions of five-twenties past due which she would be replacing as they mature by four per cents but for a wide-spread fear of total or partial repudiation. The whole nation thus suffers for the wrong-doing of some of her people. It is vital that she should rebuke all assailants of her good faith by proclaiming in thunder-tones her determination to pay her every debt according to the letter and spirit of her obligation.

The Grant Republican platform proclaims that the public faith pledged to the nation's creditors must be sacredly maintained, adding, in words that should be inscribed in letters of gold over every mantel:

> "That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected."

Who does not say amen to this noble sentiment—as wise as it is just? Whoever does not will doubtless vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Fellow-citizens, your adversaries boast of their overwhelming triumph over you last Fall, and talk of their 50,000 majority as though all men did not know better. They polled for their highest candidate last Fall exactly 11,765 votes more than they gave HORATIO SEYMOUR in 1864, when you beat him with Gov. FENTON by 8,293 majority. They made this seeming gain by means of wholesale frauds in naturalization and the most infamous double, treble and quadruple voting in the City of New-York, whereby they made that City give nearly sixty thousand majority against you, while your vote, through apathy, was everywhere allowed to fall off. Tens of thousands of you were scattered far and wide on the day of our last election; as many were kept away from the polls, in the wild belief that a Democratic triumph might conduce to public economy and legislative purity. After the experience of last Winter, you are not likely to repeat that blunder.

Republicans of New-York! your adversaries cannot beat you, but you can beat yourselves. Apathy, dissension, neglect of your political duties, may once more produce a result as untoward and shameful as those of 1857, 1862 and 1867. You cannot, we are confident, prevent the election of GRANT and COLFAX, but you may supinely connive at the defeat of your excellent State ticket, send a Copperhead to the United States Senate, and a hostile delegation to embarrass the new administration in the House. You cannot, we trust, overthrow that patriotic party which abolished slavery and put down the rebellion; but you can divest your State of all weight in its councils, all rightful authority in shaping the destinies of the Republic.

But no—you will not, you must not do this! You will organize and put forth your full strength in the struggle before us. You will poll the legal vote that in heart is with you, and baffle the wholesale frauds whereby your adversaries expect to defeat you. We entreat you to organize forthwith a Grant Club in every township and ward wherein none already exists, and report its existence and the names of its President and Secretary to the central organization of your respective counties and to the Secretary of this Committee. Having thus organized, proceed at once to make a careful canvass of your respective townships and wards, and report the result, so that we may be able at an early day to gladden the hearts and invigorate the energies of your compatriots far and near with the joyous assurance that New-York in this, as in every great crisis of our country's history, still proudly keeps step to the music of the Union.

We are your fellow-citizens,

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

Members of the Committee.

JAMES B. COOPER,
SILAS B. DUTCHER,
BENJ. W. WILSON,
JOSHUA G. ABBE,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
BENJ. MERRITT,
WM. P. ESTHERBROOK,
IRA O. MILLER,
JAMES W. HUSTED,
H. R. LOW,
C. ESSELTYNE,
JOSHUA PIERO, JR.,
HAML. HARRIS,
A. D. WAIT,
SAML. ROOT,
E. A. MERRITT,
HENRY M. CRANE,
LEWIS KINGSLEY,
E. B. LIVINGSTON,
LEVI BLAKESLEE,
D. G. FORT,
JAMES TERWILLIGER,
GEO I. POST,
THOS. HILLHOUSE,
T. I. CHATFIELD,
H. H. HULL,
LYMAN M. NEWTON,
D. A. VAN VALKENBURGH,
GEO. G. NEWMAN,
HENRY C. LAKE.

GEORGIA.

The Speech of United States Senator Joshua Hill—Strong Indorsement of the Nomination of Grant and Colfax.

From the Atlanta New Era, Aug. 1.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting, composed of the Republican members of the General Assembly, citizens and visitors, in the hall of Representatives, on Thursday evening. Hon. JOHN HARRIS presided, and Hon. JOSHUA HILL, whom the General Assembly had so recently elected to the United States Senate, being present, was called out to make a speech. It was one of Mr. HILL's happiest efforts, and completely dispelled the illusion which the Democrats in their wild delirium of excitement of the night before, had suffered to come over them when they exulted over the election of Mr. HILL as a Democratic success.

The distinguished Senator very properly began by referring to the unkind remarks which had been made about him for consenting to be elected by Democratic votes, as if he had curried favor with them for that end. He admitted frankly that his election was due to the unswerving friendship of thirteen Republicans, who had stood by him, shared his sentiments and his persecutions during the rebellion. If to these was added the almost entire vote of the Democrats in the General Assembly, by which his election was secured, it was *not due to any respect they had to his Union sentiments*, or any affinity which they claimed to have existed between him and them, politically, but to the more intense opposition which they cherished toward his competitor. He had presented himself, with a well-known Union record, as an independent candidate for the United States Senate before the Legislature of Georgia, which any citizen of the State had a right to do. This course had subjected him to unjust suspicions, as he showed to the satisfaction and delight of his vast auditory, composed almost entirely of Republicans.

He stood just where he did over two years ago when the secessionists defeated him for the position, which the best among them cannot now enjoy. He had been waited on only the evening before the day on which he was elected, by a committee of gentlemen belonging to the party to which he was opposed, to know whether his thirteen devoted friends would cling to him for another ballot. It was his conviction that they would. His *Union record was alluded to as constituting a bar to the support of some of the Democrats*, apparently with the design of drawing from him some explanation which might serve to soften their prejudice. His reply was substantially this: "Gentlemen, if my principles are to be the subject of discussion, this interview must close at once; they are my property, and *are not for sale*."

This reply, so characteristic of the noble hero, elicited from his large audience the most enthusiastic applause. With a dignity that was truly sublime, and an honesty which his whole life accredits, he exclaimed: "Does *any* one suppose that I would sacrifice the record of my whole political life to get Democratic votes, even to put me in the United States Senate?"

The allusion to himself was brief and modest. But he *spoke of Grant and Colfax in the highest terms, and recommended them* as the chosen candidates of the Republican Party. He indorsed, amid thunders of applause and shouts of unbounded enthusiasm, the Republican candidates for the Presidency. He asserted that the *success of the ticket was necessary to secure the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole country;* that the Government over which they would preside is one that will protect the life, liberty, property and reputation of every man against those revolutionists who are endeavoring to overturn the Government. He spoke of the success of the Republican ticket as necessary in order to secure the full rights of the colored people. His description of the person and character of Gen. GRANT was lifelike. He set forth his modesty, taciturnity, clearness of judgment and promptness of decision, and illustrated various points in his character with appropriate anecdotes. Among other things he said: "I do not regard myself as possessing the qualities necessary for a President of the United States. I could not stand up all day, receive and dismiss three hundred visitors with a word to each one, but GRANT can."

While he thus spoke of the Republican candidates, he was careful to say nothing disrespectful of their opponents, and regretted to see in any one a disposition to censure and abuse others for a mere difference of opinion. He was well acquainted with Mr. BLAIR, regarded him as a high-toned gentleman and gallant soldier, but impetuous and imprudent.

He gave his opinions on several subjects now occupying the attention of the Legislature. One of these was the Relief question. He had frequently been asked if he did not influence Congress to strike the relief clauses from our Constitution. He might have answered that he did, and it would doubtless have been gratifying to his pride to be able to say so; but if he had, he would have said what was untrue. He did write to several Senators separately, to give him their opinions without consulting each other as to the constitutionality of those measures. They had done so, and decided that they would either be struck out by Congress or the Constitution on their account would be rejected, and the Convention reassembled for the purpose of altering the instrument. The relief measures gone, the people were clamoring for something in their stead. They wanted a Stay law. This had been tried, and the Supreme Court had pronounced against its constitutionality. But now it seemed to be the design of some to remedy the difficulty by first securing a judiciary in favor of a Stay law, getting them pledged beforehand to sustain it, and then framing a law for the purpose. He showed the folly of this course by the obvious fact that the Judges, not knowing what sort of law they would pledge themselves to declare constitutional, might see cause to change their mind after the law should be made. BEN. HILL had done him the honor to say that "a little honesty was still left to JOSHUA HILL." He (BEN. HILL) says he can frame a Stay law that will be constitutional. He would not advise any one to go to BEN. HILL for anything, but still he might do one good thing. He thought the familiar phrase the "cart before the horse," applicable to the case of appointing Judges before the law was made which they were to construe. "Let well alone," is a good maxim, applicable to all the affairs of life, but especially in the case of a Stay law. What, then, should be done? Appoint a Democratic Judge? That depends upon circumstances. If he is a better man than any Republican in the same circuit, let him be appointed. He expatiated upon the dignity and importance of the judicial office, and the necessity of making suitable appointments. He administered a scathing rebuke to those who would tear down a Government that administers just and wholesome laws, and protects life, liberty and property. He recommended conciliation and kind feeling in order to soften the asperities of party spirit. He showed that this is the great work which is now intrusted to the hands of the Legislature and the Executive. His closing remarks elicited loud and prolonged applause.

End of Military Government in Georgia—Order by Gen. Sibley.

HEADQUARTERS, SUB-DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Ga., July 30, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5:—The State Government elect, having been properly inaugurated, it is hereby announced in obedience to orders from the Commanding-General Third Military District, dated Headquarters Third Military District, Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1868: That military authority, under the act of Congress and the supplementaries thereto, known as the "Reconstruction acts," hereby terminates, in the State of Georgia, designated the Sub-District of Georgia, and everything appertaining to the Government of said State, is transferred to the proper civil officers. In future, no officer of this command will, in any way, interfere with the execution of the civil law, or exercise, or attempt to exercise, control over the civil authorities of this State in persons and property of its citizens.

Commanding officers of the several posts in this Sub-District, will be held accountable for any violation of this order; and are directed to exercise such measures consistent with the rules and articles given for their government and guidance, as will promote amicable feelings, and encourage the continuance of the harmonious relations which have heretofore existed between the military and civil authorities.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. C. SIBLEY.
JOHN E. HOSMER, First Lieut. 16th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. JOHN D. YOUNG, of Kentucky, has published the following card:

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., July 28, 1868.

To the People of the Ninth Congressional District:

By the most urgent solicitation of many friends, I was induced a short time since to announce myself as a candidate for reelection to Congress. After mature deliberation, since which time I have concluded, upon my own judgment, and after a careful survey of the anomalous and truly sad condition of affairs in our country, that I would best subserve the interests of my constituents, perhaps of my country, by declining any longer to be a candidate. In doing so, I feel not the slightest regret for the strenuous and earnest efforts I have made to vindicate your indefeasible right to choose your own Representative, which, in my person, was so flagrantly and outrageously violated. To my friends, for their cordial and warm support, I return my most profound thanks.

Respectfully,
JOHN D. YOUNG.

While Gen. MCCONNELL was speaking at a Democratic meeting at Jacksonville, Ill., the other day, a circus procession drove around the public square, the band playing a lively tune, whereupon 175 or 180 of the 200 persons present ran off to hear the band or to the show. At this Gen. MCCONNELL, usually so amiable, seemed to lose temper, and after pausing a few moments, said: "Fellow-citizens, it is a bad sign. I tell you it is a bad sign, to see the people leave a Democratic meeting and run after a monkey show. Such conduct convinces me that you care neither for your party nor your principles."

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The most interesting political rumor of the day is that Mr. SEWARD, who passed through the City yesterday, on his way to Auburn, gave his friends to understand that he was about to break ground in favor of Gen. GRANT. A brief editorial in one of the Republican morning papers has a hint to the same effect; but the Secretary, in conversation on the subject, I am assured, was much more outspoken than the hint would seem to imply. The Democratic politicians were not a little perplexed by this movement. They say they cannot understand how the Secretary can take such a position, and yet occupy a place in the Cabinet of President JOHNSON. But in answer to this, the more knowing ones on the other side intimate that, if they will have patience a while longer, President JOHNSON himself will be following the example of his Secretary of State. That is how both sides are talking. Time must tell which is nearer the truth."

The new New-Jersey Union State Executive Committee met in Trenton Thursday evening and organized. CHARLES P. SMITH, of Trenton, was chosen Chairman, and ROBERT C. BELLVILLE, Secretary. The headquarters of the Committee were located in Trenton. The reports from all parts of the State were highly favorable. The party is entirely harmonious, and the campaign opens under flattering auspices. The Committee were unanimously of the opinion that the State can be carried for GRANT, COLFAX and JOHN S. BLAIR.

The Democrats of the Ohio Fourth District nominated JOHN S. LEEDOM, of Champaign, for Congress, on the 30th ult., on the forty-third ballot. The Republican nominee is Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the present member. The resolutions adopted by the Democrats condemn the Funding bill and include the following:

> *Resolved*, That we will vote for no man for Congress who will not vote to pay the bonds in accordance with the nation's contract, that is to say, the five-twenties and seven-thirties in legal-tender currency, (greenbacks,) as is expressed by the bonds themselves.

After a struggle of six days and over two hundred ballots at the Convention of the Republican conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, sitting at Meadville, Hon. HENRY C. JOHNSON was nominated on the 30th ult. Nine of the twelve votes were thrown for him at last. Mr. JOHNSON is a strong man, about 40 years of age; has had legislative experience, having served as Speaker of the Pennsylvania House, and will become a strong man in Congress.

Hon. GEORGE W. GLICK, who has been nominated by the Democracy of Kansas as their candidate for Governor, is a native of Sandusky County, Ohio, and emigrated to Kansas in 1857. He has been a member of the Legislature of Kansas for seven years—at one time being the only Democratic member—and has filled other positions of responsibility. He was a delegate at large from Kansas to the National Democratic Convention, and was a supporter of PENDLETON.

Hon. A. P. EDGERTON, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, read a two-and-a-half-hour speech to a mixed crowd in the Metropolitan Theatre, Indianapolis, on Thursday night. It was confined entirely to State rights and finances. He took violent ground in favor of the former and adopted the Pendleton theory in the latter. He wanted the National Banks wiped out, and pitched into the National Convention for not demanding a repeal of the National Banking act.

Gen. J. BOWMAN SWEITZER, of Pennsylvania, who served with distinguished gallantry to the close of the war, and was the Democratic nominee for Congress two years ago, in opposition to Gen. MOORHEAD, has declared his intention to support his old leader, Gen. GRANT, and will take occasion at an early day to present his reasons to the public.

The Providence *Journal*, speaking of Gen. HANCOCK's defeat in Tammany Hall, says: "Often as the gallant General has driven the rebels before him, he found them in too great force on that day. He swept them away at Gettysburg; but they were altogether too strongly intrenched at Tammany."

Hon. DAVID KILGORE, who has been identified with the Johnson party of Indiana, and who for the past two years has been claimed by the Democrats, refuses to support either the Democratic State or National tickets. He goes for GRANT, COLFAX and BAKER.

A political count of the Boston Corn Exchange has been made with the following result: Of 247 members 193 favor the election of GRANT, 33 SEYMOUR; 15 are doubtful, 3 would not vote and 4 were not in town.

LEWIS A THOMAS, Esq., announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Iowa Third District.

The Indiana Republicans are arranging for a grand State mass meeting at Indianapolis on the 18th inst.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

What it Costs to Keep the County—Where the Money Comes From, and Where it Don't Come From—Extraordinary Deficiency in the Receipt of Taxes—Reports of Institutions.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the various officers in the employ of the county, a report of the condition of the Treasury, and for the election of the officers of the county institutions at Flatbush, Mr. OSBORN, President, in the chair.

The County Treasurer submitted to the Board of Supervisors yesterday a statement of the amount of tax for the wards and towns respectively; the surplus paid by several wards and towns, and the deficiency in others, for the year ending July 31, 1868, from which it appears that the total amount of tax for wards and towns was $2,397,459 59, of which $2,264,938 41 was for the wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the amount received was $2,258,781 34, of which $2,125,912 79 was from the city wards only, leaving a deficiency in the shape of unpaid county taxes amounting to $138,678 25. The wards and towns which are credited with a surplus are as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
2	$7,941 70	20	$7,733 96
5	5,175 27	New-Utrecht	784 56
7	7,881 33	Gravesend	90 13
10	1,474 33	Flatlands	10 83
12	7,164 10		

The wards and towns debuted with deficiency were as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	$1,883 15	14	$2,797 73
3	13,253 90	15	12,138 80
4	6,367 81	16	4,707 49
6	11,527 47	17	9,294 21
8	41,366 18	18	7,193 71
9	29,833 12	19	1,838 45
11	17,659 50	Flatbush	31 56
13	16,534 63	New-Lots	506 59

The Almshouse report gave the following figures relative to the state of the Kings County paupers at Flatbush:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining Aug. 7, 1867	251	269	520
Admission during year	991	1,413	2,404
Total	1,242	1,682	2,924
Number discharged	713	867	1,580
Transferred	319	324	643
Eloped	2	1	3
Died	17	10	27
Total	1,051	1,202	2,253
Remaining July 31, 1868	191	480	671

The report of the Lunatic Asylum of Kings County, presents some important and interesting statistics, which will repay perusal by those competent to analyze figures and facts.

	Males.	Females.	Total,
The patients remaining Aug. 1, 1867, were	211	305	516
Admitted since	113	137	250
Whole number under treatment	324	442	766
Discharged recovered	35	56	91
Discharged improved	28	43	71
Discharged unimproved	10	6	16
Died	33	23	56
Whole number discharged	106	128	234
Remaining July 31, 1868	218	314	532

Number of employes, 74.

The supposed causes of lunacy in the patients are classified as follows:

Intemperance	22	Sun-stroke	2
Ill health	32	Blow on the head	3
Puerperal	20	Disappointed affection	6
Epilepsy	13	Religious excitement	5
General paralysis	5	Chorea	1
Paralysis	5	Change of life	3
Domestic Troubles	9	Idiocy	4
Business reverses	5	Imbecility	4
Want of work	2	Old age	5
Loss of friends	4	Vicious habits	16
Fright	3	Hereditary	11
Spiritualism	1	Periodical	26
Jealousy	2	Unknown	38
Tobacco	1		
Total			250

Of these 91 were Americans and 159 were foreigners, of whom 92 were Irish. The social relations of all the patients were thus stated:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	539	671	1,210
Single	454	449	903
Unknown	25	23	48
Total	1,018	1,143	2,161

The report of the Resident Physician at the Kings County Hospital was submitted and referred to the appropriate committee. It included the following statistics:

	Male.	Female.	Total
Remaining July 31, 1867	132	167	299
Admitted during the year	1,208	1,106	2,314
Total number under treatment	1,340	1,273	2,613
Discharged recovered	766	778	1,544
Discharged improved	275	203	478
Discharged unimproved	14	23	37
Died	146	92	238
Total discharged and died	1,201	1,096	2,297
Remaining at date	139	177	316

The number under treatment the last three years were as follows:

Number under treatment in 1866..........3,506
Number under treatment in 1867..........2,828
Number under treatment in 1868..........2 613

From the report of the Nursery of Kings County it appeared there were

	Children.		Adults,		
	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining July 31, 1867	272	125	6	35	438
Admitted during the year	279	191	12	50	532
Total remaining and admitted	551	316	18	85	970
Disch'rgd during the year	229	155	11	46	441
Died	26	27	..	..	53
Total disch'gd and died	255	182	11	46	494
Remaining July 31, 1868	296	134	7	39	476

The Board elected the following officers of the county institutions: FRANCIS MCNEELEY, Keeper of the Penitentiary; A. W. SHEPARD, M. D., Jail Physician; Dr. ZABRISKIE, Physician at the Penitentiary, and A. J. MICHAELS to be Storekeeper.

Mr. GILBERT W. HICKS, who has been Storekeeper for Kings County for some fifteen or sixteen years, was a careful and conscientious officer, and members of the Board say that he has saved thousands of dollars to the county. He is a Democrat in politics, but could not be manipulated by the party leaders, hence the desire for a change, which took place at the instance of the Democratic majority of the Board.

The Board, after transacting some other business, adjourned until the 2d of September.

The Death of Gen. Halpine—Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor announcing the death of Gen. HALPINE, and recommending that suitable action be taken thereon.

The President of the Board presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Common Council has learned with feelings of the most profound sorrow, of the death of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, Register of the City and County, which occurred, suddenly, on Sunday, the 2d inst., at the Astor House, in this City; and,

Whereas, The decease of one so universally known and respected, and who had, by the force of character inherent in the race from which he sprung, succeeded, although comparatively a young man, in elevating himself to a position both in civil and military society, attained by very few men in our day and generation, is an event of a public nature greatly to be deplored, and should elicit from the authorities of this City a recognition of his services as a public man, and a fitting tribute of sorrow for his death, of sympathy and condolence for his afflicted family, and respect for his memory; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, who at the time of his death was Register of this City and County, the Republic loses a tried, intrepid and valorous soldier; the State one of its most enlightened, upright, and patriotic citizens; this City and County a most faithful, industrious and competent officer; society one of its brightest ornaments; poetry and literature one of the most versatile, accomplished and enthusiastic votaries. He was a kind, true friend, a tender, loving husband, an affectionate father, a warm-hearted, generous, genial companion. To a large circle of acquaintances, "who knew him but to love him," his death leaves a void that will never be filled; while to his immediate family, his stricken wife, and orphan children, his loss is irreparable, and we hereby tender them our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their time of tribulation; be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the deceased, this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that the flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings be displayed at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset, on the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the masters or owners of the shipping in our harbor, and the owners or occupants of all buildings, public and private, in this City, be also requested to display their flags at half-mast during the day; that the offices and public buildings of the corporation be closed on said day; and that a special Committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above, and make such other arrangements as may in their judgment be best calculated to manifest sorrow for the death, and respect for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed and framed, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. MCGRATH, HARDY, CUSHMAN, O'BRIEN, and CUDDY were appointed a Committee to carry them into effect.

The Board then adjourned.

Another Adjournment of the Inquest.

Yesterday the Coroner's inquest in the case of Gen. HALPINE was attempted to be continued at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House, in conformity with the adjournment of the previous day. At the appointed hour, 11 o'clock, Deputy Coroner KNOX was in attendance, with Dr. SWANN, who attended deceased at the Astor House, a portion of the jury and a few spectators. Coroner FLYNN, who has the case in charge, was not present, but the Deputy proceeded to take the testimony.

Charles F. Swann being sworn said: I am the physician in attendance at the Astor House; on the evening of the 2d of August I saw Gen. Halpine as a patient in one of the rooms of the hotel; I found him in a state of collapse, induced, as I inferred, from the inhalation of chloroform, from seeing several bottles marked "chloroform" on the table; I used the usual remedies for his restoration; he was unable to swallow, but on turning him over and pressing the stomach, a dark fluid ran from his mouth; this fluid gave me no clue as to what he had swallowed.

At this juncture a messenger arrived from Coroner FLYNN, with the information that he had adjourned the inquest until Thursday morning. The examination of the witness was at once suspended, and those assembled at the Station House took their departure. It is presumed that at the designated time the inquest will be proceeded with at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House, although in the message of Coroner FLYNN, as delivered, no place for the further inquiry was stated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DISHONEST CLERK AND HIS OPPORTUNITY.—For some time Messrs. HOTCHKISS' SONS, No. 93 Beekman-street, have suspected that they were robbed by one of their clerks, HENRY LINDBERG, a native of Sweden, 26 years of age, and living at No. 36 Eldridge-street. They accordingly called in Sergt. BLANS, and Detectives HAYES and HAGGERTY, of the Second Precinct, who, after some watching, became satisfied of the guilt of LINDBERG and arrested him. Upon being taken into custody the prisoner made a full confession of his guilt, and stated that he had been in the habit of selling the cutlery he purloined from the store to LOUIS GOLDBAUM, living at No. 22 Allen-street, for sums very much under the value of the goods, and that he had once informed GOLDBAUM that the property was dishonestly obtained, and that that personage had replied that it made no difference, and he would buy all that LINDBERG would bring. Upon this information the officers arrested GOLDBAUM, and there discovered that he had been selling large quantities of pocket-knives at $3 25 per dozen to ISRAEL HARRIS, of No. 1½ Orchard-street, and had accounted for the low price by saying that he obtained the knives direct from the manufactory in Connecticut. Yesterday LINDBERG and GOLDBAUM had an examination before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the former on a charge of grand larceny and the latter for receiving stolen goods, and were committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail each. It is thought that the total value of LINDBERG's peculation will exceed $1,500. He was a young man of first-class business qualifications, enjoyed the confidence of his employers, and was in the receipt of a handsome salary. As a measure of precaution Justice HOGAN sent ISRAEL HARRIS to the House of Detention as a witness.

A GRACELESS SEYMOUR.—FRANCIS SEYMOUR, a youth of 17, was recently in the employ of JAMES LAKE, of Fort Hamilton, Long Island, but was discharged for general viciousness. Monday last Mr. LAKE was in the City with his horse and wagon, the latter being well filled with boots and shoes, rolls of leather and other articles, valued at about $600, which he had purchased. At Washington Market Mr. LAKE met SEYMOUR, who professed a desire to ride out to Fort Hamilton with him, and his wish was acceded to. On the way out Mr. LAKE stopped at Gowanus to transact some business, and leaving his property in charge of SEYMOUR, entered a house. No sooner was he out of sight than SEYMOUR turned the horse's head Cityward and put the animal to the utmost test of his speed. Late that evening Officer TOOMY, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered the youth at the corner of Mulberry-street and the Bowery selling out the boots and shoes at from twenty-five to fifty cents a pair, and considering the circumstance suspicious, took SEYMOUR and the property into custody. Being taken to the Station House, SEYMOUR admitted LAKE's ownership, but said that gentleman had got drunk and had authorized him to sell out, horse, wagon, boots, shoes and all for whatever he could get. Capt. JOURDAN was too old a bird to be caught with such chaff as this, and accordingly detained both prisoner and property. Yesterday Mr. LAKE appeared at the Station House and related the story of his despoilment, whereupon SEYMOUR was taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, and was committed by that magistrate for an examination.

POLICEMEN BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.—Monday night THOMAS TIFFANY and WILLIAM J. DREUER were creating a disturbance by disorderly conduct in Fifty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, and Officer LOUIS BEURNHOLTZ attempted to arrest them. They however eluded his grasp and assailed him with a shower of stones, one of the missiles finally felling him to the ground. By this time a number of their associates joined TIFFANY and DREUER in their sport, and the gang pouncing upon the prostrate officer, beat and kicked him most brutally about the head and face. Having thus had their fill of amusement the ruffians fled, and the officer managed to drag himself to the Station House. Capt. WARD at once dressed his wounds, which were severe but not considered dangerous. Capt. WARD also dispatched Officers COTTRELL and ROSE, to secure the assailants; and they succeeded in arresting both TIFFANY and DREUER. Being taken before Justice KELLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, the prisoners were committed for trial. At a later hour of the same night, Officer COWEN, also of the Twenty-second Precinct, while arresting ROBERT JOHNSTONE for disorderly conduct, was struck on the breast with a paving stone by the prisoner and was severely injured. He retained his grasp, however, of his prisoner and Johnstone being arraigned before Justice Kelly, was committed for trial.

Accidents.—The following casualties occurred yesterday: George M. Dunham was kicked by a horse in Murray-street, near Church, and had his leg broken. He was taken to the City Hospital....Maud Story, four years of age, fell from a second-story window at No. 641 Fourth-avenue, but received only slight hurts....Dr. Bahn was seriously injured on the arm in front of No. 513 Hudson-street, by being struck with a fragment of a tree blown down by the storm....Henry Kiel, of No. 372 Eighth-avenue, was thrown from a butcher's cart in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and badly hurt. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital....Patrick Hooney was run over by a truck at the corner of Canal and Mulberry streets, and badly injured about the head, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. James Lyons, the driver of the truck, was arrested....C. R. Dodge, of No. 53 Bond street, was run over by a truck at the corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, and his toes crushed. He was taken home....Michael Nickleberg, attempting to alight at the corner of Clinton and Delancey streets from a car of the Avenue B line, fell under the wheels, which passed over his right leg nearly severing it from the body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his hurt pronounced of a dangerous character. Wm. Rigney, the driver of the car, was arrested....An unknown man was found on the corner of Thirty-second street and Broadway, prostrated by the heat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A Flagrant Outrage.—The ruffians of the City seem to have congregated, Monday night, in the Twenty-second Precinct. In addition to the cases of the two policemen reported as assaulted, we have the details of a desperate attempt at robbery. It is averred that about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when an Eighth-avenue car was at Eightieth-street, on its way down town with a party of excursionists, the conductor, Edward McSherry, was assaulted by Charles Laney, William Stollmeyer and Albert Clover. Dragging McSherry from his car, they threw him upon the street, and while Stollmeyer and Clover busied themselves in holding him down and in tearing two gold rings from his fingers, Laney flourished a huge dirk-knife over him, threatening to take his life if he made any resistance or outcry. At this juncture another car approached the scene and its conductor came to the rescue and knocked Laney down. Thereupon the thieves desisted from further outrage, and fled down Eighth-avenue, but were closely watched by McSherry. On arrival at Forty-seventh-street they were pointed out to Officers Deery, Smith and Ritchie, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who took the assailants into custody and locked them up in the Forty-seventh-street Station House. Yesterday the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kelly, at the Yorkville Police Court, and were committed for trial.

Shoplifters Trapped.—Yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, George Morning and Laura Meyers entered the store of J. Ogden Hoffman, No. 33 Mercer-street, no one being in the premises at the time but the porter and an employe named Brooks. The parties, it seems, were suspected, and before they had time to observe, Brooks secreted himself in a closet, from whence he could watch their operations. Morning engaged the attention of the porter by professing a desire to pay for previous purchases he had made, and also of his wish to look at other goods. While he did so, the woman Laura was seen by Brooks to walk to the back part of the store and to pick up three pieces of satin, valued at $300, from the counter and secrete them under her dress. Brooks then came from his hiding-place, and with the assistance of the porter the man and woman were secured, the goods being found on the person of the latter. Officer Henry, of the Eighth Precinct, was called in, and the prisoners taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom they were committed for trial.

Alleged Forgery.—George H. Smith, a young man of 26 years of age, who resides in Bergen-street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, by Detective Videtto, of Brooklyn, upon a charge of forgery. It was alleged that on the 26th of March last Smith had called on James A. Garland, a clerk in the office of Jay Cooke & Co., and requested him to cash a check for $500 drawn by J. B. Hunter & Co. to Smith's order, on the Ninth National Bank of New York, and purporting to be certified by the bank. Garland being personally acquainted with Smith, paid him the face of the check, and subsequently discovered that J. B. Hunter & Co. were unknown to the bank, and that the certification on the face of the check was a forgery. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

Furniture Recovered.—Three weeks since a quantity of furniture, valued at $1,500, was taken from the residence of Mr. Joseph Wild, Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue, the occupants being absent at the time. The fact was reported to the Eighteenth Precinct Station House, and Capt. Cameron personally instituted measures for its recovery, and finally found it in the possession of a Mr. Boiland, No. 246 Third-avenue. On learning that it was stolen property, he at once and cheerfully restored it to its rightful owner; and from his description of the person from whom he purchased it, Capt. Cameron has hopes of being able to secure the thief.

A Threatening Letter.—Dr. Theobald Rohrig was yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon a charge of attempted extortion, preferred by Paul Weber, No. 724 Sixth-street. It was alleged that Dr. Rohrig, who was formerly an inmate of Mr. Weber's house, had written a letter to Mrs. Louisa Weber, wife of the complainant, on the 30th of July and again on the 1st instant, threatening to publish some letters she had written him unless she sent him $30. The accused denied the truth of the statements and was held for an examination.

New Republican Banner.—The most elaborate political banner yet manufactured in this country will be flung to the breeze to-day by the Republican General Committee at their headquarters in Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street. It measures thirty-five feet by forty-five, and contains in the centre a likeness of Gen. Grant on horseback, larger than life. The names of the members of the Committee are painted above the portrait, and elsewhere upon the canvass those of the candidates and of prominent battle-fields.

Theft of Shawls.—Pierre Vast, of No. 113 West Fifteenth-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, alleging that Amettie Viguerie had stolen from him lace shawls and mantillas valued at $400. He stated that she came to him on the 11th of June last and said that she had customers for the shawls, and could dispose of them if they were intrusted to her. The shawls were given to her, but she has failed to make any return in the matter. The prisoner was held for an examination.

Escaped from an Asylum.—It is well known that for some time past Mr. Francis I. A. Boole, formerly prominent in the councils of Tammany Hall, and at one time City Inspector, has been insane, and an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum. On Monday Mr. Boole managed to escape from custody and in the afternoon was found by Officer Mathews, of the Thirtieth Precinct, on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. He was taken back to the Asylum.

Cut by a Window Glass.—Latterly the roughs have ill luck, and manage to smash window-glass instead of each other. In addition to the case lately reported, another occurred yesterday, in Thirty-third-street, near First-avenue, when Michael Freeman, striking out at James Ward, hit the window-glass instead of his antagonist, and cut himself on the wrist in a serious manner. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Picnic of the Housesmiths' Society.—The Society of Housesmiths of this City, held a picnic yesterday at Bellevue Gardens. The assemblage was very respectable and appeared to enjoy the occasion exceedingly. Dancing took place to excellent music. The Society numbers three hundred and fifty members. Quite an addition was made to the funds of the Society by this pleasureable affair.

The Mayor's Office.—The offices occupied by the Mayor are being repainted, frescoed, and thoroughly renovated. These offices have not been touched since the time the City Hall took fire, when they were badly damaged by water and were repainted and refurnished. It is intended, it is understood, to recarpet the outer office, the furniture remaining as at present.

Embezzlement.—John A. Borland, a clerk for F. C. Kempton & Co., No. 847 Broadway, was yesterday committed by Justice Dodge, for examination on a charge of embezzlement. It was alleged that he had collected $25 in the name of his employers and had failed to render any account of the amount.

Diamonds Stolen.—Rebecca Kuncke, a German hair-dresser was arrested by Detective McCarthy, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, upon a charge of having stolen diamonds valued at $2,000 from J. P. Duncan, a boarder at the Hoffman House. The officer recovered all of the stolen property.

The Knife.—Frederick Steigewald was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to stab Charles Krantz, of No. 53 Willet-street, with a butcher-knife. The prisoner was committed for examination by Justice Shandley.

Sudden Death.—Mrs. Catharine Connors, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, died suddenly at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in her room on the top floor of No. 178 Canal-street. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest.

A Brutal Husband.—Justice Dowling yesterday committed Thomas Murphy, of No. 24 Madison-street, upon a charge of having assaulted his wife Eliza, hitting her on the head with a cotton hook, and also biting out a portion of her lip.

Death from Sun-Stroke.—Robert D. Brown, 51 years of age, residing at No. 353 West Sixteenth-street, died yesterday from the effects of sun-stroke. Coroner Rollins held an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Last of the Allen-Folk Case.—The Allen-Folk case came to a very abrupt conclusion yesterday afternoon, Jesse Allen failing to put in an appearance. Owing to the absence of Allen from Court, Justice Cornwell declined to rule upon the question as to whether a thief could give testimony. A motion was made by Mr. Place for the dismissal of the complaint against Wm. H. Folk, which was granted. A motion was then made for the discharge of Inspector Folk, and denied. The defence then rested, and Justice Cornwell held the Inspector to bail in the sum of $100 to answer the charge of assault and battery. Justice Cornwell requested the certified copy of the record of indictment, conviction and sentence of Jesse Allen, as a thief, to send to the District-Attorney as a part of the record in this case. The document was handed over, and will now be confined to the oblivion of the District-Attorney's Office. It is understood that nothing more will be heard of this case, as Jesse Allen states that he cannot afford to spend his time and show himself up to gratify the curiosity of the public.

Inquest on the Body of William Douglas.—Coroner Flavin yesterday held an inquest on the body of William Douglas, who was found dead in bed at his residence, No. 67 Sands-street, on Monday afternoon. Dr. Sheppard made a *post mortem* examination and discovered that death had been caused by "heart disease." The jury found a verdict accordingly.

Board of Education.—The Brooklyn Board of Education met last evening. The only business of importance transacted was the appointment of Mr. Wm. Adams as Principal of School No. 15, *vice* Mr. Giles, resigned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Court of Sessions.—At the Hudson County Court of Sessions on Monday, before Justices Randolph, Sturges and Quarfe, the following cases were disposed of: Charles Pierce, attempted larceny, guilty, three months; Edward Putnam, stealing a watch from a Hoboken Ferry-boat passenger, found not guilty; Auguste Kunnke, assault, fined $5 and costs; John Campbell, stealing three blankets, sixty days in the County Jail; James Gorman, James Meyer and Joseph Brown, petty larceny, twenty days in the County Jail each; John A. Van Slyke and George Westervelt, stealing scraps of pig iron from the Morris and Essex Dock, fined $1; and Thos. Cleary pleaded guilty to the larceny of tobacco, sent to the County Jail for sixty days. A number of other cases were fixed for trial.

Pigeon Shooting Matches.—There was quite a large gathering of the sporting fraternity at Ludlow's Hotel, Union Hill, on Monday afternoon, to witness several pigeon shooting matches. The first was a sweepstakes between Wm. Hess of Hoboken, Wm. Taylor of Jersey City, and two others, at five single birds each, which was won by Hess, who killed the full number. The second was a match between Hess and Taylor for $100 aside, 10 single birds each. Hess was the winner, killing 9 birds to Taylor's 8. The two latter also shot a match for $25 a side, at 9 single birds each. Hess was again the victor, killing 8 birds to Taylor's 7. Considerable money changed hands on the several results.

The Atrocious Assault and Battery on Commissioner Pray.—Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock two young men, named John McGuire and Patrick Carr, were arrested in Hudson City on suspicion of being the persons who committed an atrocious assault and battery on Ephraim Pray, Police Commissioner of Jersey City. On the night of the 17th of July Mr. Pray was driving up Bergen Hill, when he was accosted by two men who demanded a ride, and upon being refused one of them sprung into the wagon, and while scuffling with Mr. Pray the other struck him on the head with a stone, rendering him insensible. The prisoners had an examination before Justice Cutter, and the evidence being conclusive against them they were held to bail for trial, Carr (who struck the blow) in the sum of $2,000 and McGuire in $1,000.

Malicious Assault.—Judge Aldridge, of Hudson City, committed for trial yesterday, a man named Christopher Freitnig, for having assaulted John Churchill, of Bergen Wood-avenue, by throwing him on a heap of stones, thereby breaking his collar bone.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens and call of calendar at 10 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
25—Appleton vs. Appleton.	103—Same vs. Same.
56—Liftcheld vs. Connolly, &c.	151—Fields vs. Devlin et al.
79—Doeliner vs. Steinhart.	168—Tremain vs. Brown.
80—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot, et al.	171—Marr vs. McKechnie, &c.

Before Judge Tappan.

Nos.	Nos.
110—Huszak vs. Chickhaus, et al.	—Hamilton vs. Easton.
113—Millinan vs. Roost.	134—Howe Machine Co. vs. Frank.
125—Evans vs. Easton.	149—Barnes vs. Ames et al.
—Backus vs. Easton.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

COURT NOTICE.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

IMPORTANT EXTRADITION CASE.

An aged German named Heinrich Schaeffer was arrested yesterday in the Ivanhoe Paper Mills, Paterson, N. J., where he was employed as workman, for the murder of his wife in the Old Country. He was taken before Commissioner Osborn under the following affidavit and application for an extradition certificate:

Frederick William Keutgen, of the City of New-York, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, at the City of New-York, upon his oath, complains and says that one Heinrich Schaefer, of Bretzenheim, has recently committed the crime of murder in the dominions of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and has fled from justice and escaped to the United States, and now sojourns at the dwelling of Herman Brand, at No. 45 Congress-street, Paterson, N. J.; that a request for extradition, with papers stating the particulars of the said crime, and proving the commission thereof, have been mailed to the said complainant, but have not yet been received by him, and that until he shall receive the same he cannot state further particulars; that he apprehends the said Heinrich Schaefer, if not at once arrested, will receive warning of the efforts which are being made to bring him to justice, and will finally elude the law; that the complainant's knowledge of the facts herein stated is derived from a cable dispatch received by him on the 31st of July last, and which is as follows:

Heinrich Schaefer, murderer, lives with Herman Brand, No. 45 Congress-street, Paterson, N. J. To be arrested immediately. Demand of extradition in due course. (Signed.) SCHOEN, Judge.

That, from official sources, complainant well knows that the said Schoen is Judge of a Criminal Court in the said Grand Duchy.

Complainant, therefore, prays that the said Heinrich Schaefer may be apprehended and held to answer said complaint, and be dealt with, relative to the same, according to law and justice and the treaties for the extradition of fugitives from justice in force between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.

F. W. KEUTGER.

The examination of the accused will take place on the 1st of September next.

DESERTERS COMMITTED.

In re. the desertion of Nels Ronbrom, G. A. Nygren, Ole Faraldsen and E. Vermundsen.—The two first-named parties deserted from the Swedish ship *J. Bergman Olson*, and the two last-named from the Norwegian bark *Asow*, both vessels being now in this port. On the application of Charles Youngberg, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at this port, the Commissioner issued his warrant for the arrest of the deserters. On being brought before the Commissioner, they admitted having deserted; said they had no fault to find with their treatment on board; but that they had been tempted to run away by the representations of sailor boarding-house keepers that they could do better on other vessels. It seems that all sailors in the merchant service of Sweden and Norway ship for two years, and at low wages compared with those obtained at this port.

The Commissioner, in conformity with the law and treaty governing such cases, remanded the men to the custody of the Marshal to await the requisition of the Vice-Consul.

THE BAILEY CASE.

The case of the United States *vs.* Alvah Blaisdell, for subordination of perjury, and E. H. Noyes and Henry Jenness, for conspiracy of subordination, to effect the removal of Collector J. H. Bailey from office, were to have been examined yesterday before Commissioner Stilwell, but by desire of defendant's counsel the matter was adjourned to the 6th inst., at 11 A. M., with the understanding that at that time an examination will be waived and defendant's bail bond for his appearance for trial renewed. Noyes' case was also postponed until Tuesday next, when examination will be waived, and the bail bond reduced from $10,000 to $2,500, and Jenness desired an adjournment until Tuesday next, which was ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

MORE INJUNCTIONS AGAINST THE WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

Wm. B. Astor vs. The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Croton Aqueduct Board; Wm. B. Astor and J. J. Astor, Jr., vs. The Same.—These two actions have been commenced against the defendants for the purpose of obtaining injunctions to restrain the taking up of the present stone pavement, and laying down in its place the wooden blocks known as the Nicolson pavement. In the first-named suit Mr. Wm. B. Astor seeks to enjoin the proposed change of pavement in Nineteenth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; in the latter suit the plaintiffs propose to prevent the work going on as to certain portions of Thirty-third-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Bonds have been filed with the clerk, and temporary injunctions have issued.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 4.

By Judge Jones.

Pettigrew *vs.* Pettigrew; referred back for further report. See memoranda. Papers are with the Special Term clerk.

Shafier *vs.* Blake; the sureties are approved.

Swinnerton *vs.* The Col. Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

Kingsbury *vs.* Pool; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

The National Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* Isher; there is sufficient to call for granting the motion: the motion is granted without costs.

John Van Waggener *vs.* Benjamin B. Merrill; motion granted without costs.

William C. Mallory *vs.* Simon Johnson; motion granted.

James Fisk, Jr., *vs.* John F. Tracy et al.; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Robertson.

James W. Monk *vs.* The Union Mutual Insurance Company; case settled. Papers in the Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Almas B. Stoddart *vs.* Francis A. Stoddart; divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 4, 1868.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, '71, C.	127½	100	Adams Ex.	52
27,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114⅜	100	do....b30	52½
500	5-20s, C, '65, new	108⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26½
15,000	5-20s ex C, '68	109	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅞	300	do	130¾
2,000	do	108¾	600	Erie R.	60
1,000	U. S. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	102⅝	400	do	59¾
1,000	Brook. 6s' W. L.	95	100	do....b60	60
41,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	63¾	100	do....s10	59⅞
24,000	do	63⅞	400	do	59¾
40,000	do....bet. call	64	100	do	59½
50,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63	200	do	59½
1,000	do	62¾	500	do	59½
30,000	do	62½	100	do	58⅞
10,000	do....b30	62¾	300	Bost., H. & E.	19¼
5,000	do	63⅜	100	do....2d call	19⅜
10,000	do....b30	63⅜	200	Reading R.	93½
20,000	N. C. 6s, x c	69½	100	do	93⅝
26,000	N. Car. 6s, new	68⅞	50	do	93¾
5,000	do	68⅞	100	do	93⅝
13,000	do....2d call	69	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	87
10,000	Va. St. 6s, new, 2d call	53¼	100	do	86⅞
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	93⅝	100	do....2d call	87
24,000	do	93⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾
5,000	do....2d call	93⅝	45	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	86½
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. F. B.	105	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	81⅞
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	94	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	81½
15,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94½	200	do	81⅝
3,500	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103	32	do	81¾
1,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	77⅝	100	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	99⅝
1,000	C. & N W 10s. Equip. bds	100⅝	700	Chi. & R. I.	110½
50	American Ex.	121	100	do	110¾
13	Cent. National	108¼	100	do....s60	110
50	Bank of Commerce	122¼	100	do	110⅜
8	Imp. & Trad. B'k	126½	100	do....bet. call	110½
10	do	127	1500	do	110¾
6	Del. & Hud. C.	131	100	do	110⅞
25	do	130¾	25	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
100	West. U. Tel.	35	100	do	81
300	do	34¾	1500	do	81
200	Quick. Min.	21½	200	do	80¾
100	do....bet. call	21	100	do	80⅜
1500	Pacific Mail....s60	106	200	do....bet. call	81
200	do	101⅝	400	Tol. W. & W.	49
200	U. S. Ex.	46	700	P. F. W. & C.	109¾
100	do	45½	200	O. & Miss. R.	29⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex.	24½	200	do	29
50	do	24¼	51	Ohio & M. Pf.	78½
100	do	24¾	30	New-Jersey C. R.	121
200	do	24⅝	100	H. & St. R. R.	82½
			28	Mil. & P. d. C. 1st P.	106

SECOND BOARD.

$71,500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅝	25	New-Jersey C. R.	120½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, R. '62	109⅞	100	Erie R.	59
107,000	5-20s, C, '62	114⅜	100	do	59½
75,000	5-20s, C. '64	110⅜	500	do	59⅝
26,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	108⅜	100	do	59½
4,000	5-20s, ex C, '68	108⅜	50	do	59
25,000	5-20s, C., '67	109	500	Reading R.	91½
20,000	do	108⅞	200	do	91⅞
170,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	109	100	Clev. & Pitts.	87½
10,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c	63	1200	do	87⅝
2,000	Tenn St 6s new	63	100	Tol., W. & W.	
20,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c, bet. call	70	500	do	
5,000	do	70¼	100	Chi. & N. W. R....b c	81⅞
2,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94½	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81½
15	Pacific Mail	101⅝	100	do....bet. call	81⅜
10	Atlantic Mail....b c	15	600	Chic. & R. I.	111¼
8	Del. & Hud. Ca	131	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅞
100	Adams Ex.	52½	100	Clev. & Tol....b call	101¼
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	45¾	100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	138
100	do....bet. call	45¾	1000	do	29⅝
			100	M. & St. P. Pf....b c	29⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	62¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
200	Pacific M.	101⅜	200	do	81¾
1100	N. Y. Cen.	130	200	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	109¾
300	do	129¾	300	do	109⅝
1200	do	129⅞	100	Ohio & Miss. R....s3	29¾
300	do....b3	129⅞	100	do	29⅞
400	do....c	130	100	do	29¾
900	do	130⅛	100	do....b3	29⅝
400	do	130¼	100	M. S. & N. I....ex. d	86
1200	do	130⅛	600	do	87
1600	Erie R.	59½	100	do....c	87
900	do	59⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅞
400	do....c	59¾	100	do....s3	86⅞
1600	do....s3	59¾	700	do	87⅛
1000	do	59⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	101⅛
50	do	60	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	111¼
1500	do....s3	59¼	100	do....b3	110⅞
300	do	59¾	100	do	111
100	Mer. U. Ex.	24¾	300	do....s3	110⅞
300	West. U. Tel.	34¾	1100	Chi. & N. W.	81⅜
400	Reading R.	94	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf....c	81¾
700	do	93¾	900	do	81⅝
1000	Mil. & St. P.	75			
100	do....s60	74½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c	64¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	24¾	300	P. F. W. & C.	109⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex....c	26⅛	700	Ohio & M. R.	29¼
200	Pac. Mail....s3	101⅛	400	M. S. & N. I....s3	86⅛
300	do....s3	101⅞	200	do	86⅛
100	do	101½	100	do....s15	86⅛
700	N. Y. Cen.	130⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87
200	do	130⅛	400	Cl. & Tol.	101¼
300	do....b3	130¼	2800	Chi., R. I. & P.	111⅛
100	Reading R.	92¼	100	do	111⅛
800	Erie R.	58⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	81⅝
3300	do	59	200	do	82
300	do	59⅜	100	Bos., Hart. & Erie.	19⅛
100	M. & St. P.	75⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s. new....s3	63¾	500	Mil. & St. P.	82⅛
30,000	do	64	100	do	82⅜
100	Pacific Mail....s60	100	200	do	82
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅜	300	M. S. & N. I.	86⅜
300	Erie R.	58⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅞
300	do	58⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R....s3	111⅛
200	do....s3	58⅜	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	111⅛
100	Erie R. Pf....b30	73	400	do....s3	111⅛
100	P. Ft. W. & C....b30	109⅝	300	do	111⅛
100	do....b3	109⅞	100	do....s30	111⅛
200	Reading R.	91⅜	300	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	81⅝
200	do....b3	91⅞	300	do	81⅞
200	do	91	300	do	82
200	do	91½	1000	do....s60	81⅞

TUESDAY, Aug. 4, P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day ran up from 145⅞ ℔ cent., the last price of Monday, to 146¼ ℔ cent., and soon after returned to 146⅛@146 ℔ cent. In the afternoon the speculation was again strong, and the sales advanced to 146⅜@146⅝ ℔ cent. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room continue to move with much apparent confidence, and they rely to-day upon the probability that the Russian indemnity will either turn the Foreign Exchanges to the Specie shipping point or result in sending Gold Coin abroad. The Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow has $1,000,000 gold engaged, and although good bills might have been remitted to better advantage, it is said this afternoon the present shipment is on account of the Russian draft.

The Foreign Exchanges to-day rule at 109⅞@110 ℔ cent. for first-class 60-day bills on London and 110¼@110⅜ ℔ cent. at short sight.

The supply Money to the Brokers keeps easy at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, according to the nature of the collateral, and the length of time to which loans upon the pledge of the Public Funds and other Stocks are likely to run. Most of the lenders accept 3@4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum at call; a few others are ready to make 30-day contracts at 5 ℔ cent., and 60-day contracts at 6 ℔ cent.

The Public Funds advanced on the May and November 5-20s of 1862 to 114⅜@114½, and the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cents to 109 ℔ cent. The 5-20s of 1864-5, May and November, were firm, and the long 6 ℔ cents of 1881 in demand at the full prices of Monday. The weak point in the market was the inclination to press the 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July interest, which were done at 108⅝ for the 1865s, and 108⅞@109 for the 1867s.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange the Border State Bonds were comparatively steady in prices, but in the absence of anything like excitement for the new Bonds, at 63@62⅞@63¼ and 64@63⅞@65 ℔ cent. for the old Bonds. The Virginias, North Carolinas and Kentuckys show no marked variation from the last rally of yesterday.

The Railway Share market was violently influenced this forenoon by a further considerable break in Erie Common Stock, which from 63¼ last night, soon ran down to 61½@60@59@58@57½ ℔ cent.; the sales returning to 59½@60 ℔ cent., and subsequently again falling back to 58⅜@57⅞ ℔ cent. This depression of *ten per cent.* since yesterday morning is evidently not very well understood, or clearly interpreted by the majority of the Stock jobbers. There is much distrust in the change of administration of the Company, and this feeling was increased to-day by rumor that the Directors of the Company after having declared Mr. Jay Gould, the President of the Road were ready to make Mr. James Fiske, Jr., his colleague in the escapade to Jersey City last Spring, the Treasurer! Whether this suggestion be true or false, the weakness of the Stock was quite prominent throughout the day, and its influence upon the other New-York Roads and the Western list decidedly marked.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made on the Railway list and for the Public Funds, State Bonds and Gold market, as compared with Monday night; the Railway Shares very much unsettled by the continued weakness in Erie:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109	108⅞
American Gold Coin	145⅞	146⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	63¼	63⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	54¼	55
Missouri Bonds	93⅝	93⅝
North Carolina Bonds, old	69½	69⅞
New-York Central	130	130¼
Erie Railway	63¼	58
Reading Railway	94¼	91½
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111⅛
Northwest Common	82	81⅝
Northwest Preferred	82	81⅞
Michigan Southern	86⅞	86⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅞	109⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87¼	87
Pacific Mail Company	101¼	101
St. Paul Preferred	82¼	82
St. Paul Common	75⅞	74⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	127
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅜	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	119¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111	2nd. coup., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	112⅜	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 reg., 1865, new is	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	109
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅜	6's Currency	102¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅞	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½
N. Y. Coup. B'y L.	118	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	101
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870.	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1872.	101¼	Illinois war loan	99
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1873.	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868.	62½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1874.	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	62½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1875.	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bonds	63¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1877.	102	Virginia 6s, ex c.	54
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal. 1878.	102	Virginia 6s, new bds.	53
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal. 1874.	98	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	68½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal. 1875.	95	N. C. 6s. new bonds	68½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal. 1876.	95	Missouri 6s	93½
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860.	99½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	93½
Illinois reg. 1860	99½	California 7s	132½
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860.	99½	California 7s, L'ge bds.	131
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862.	99½	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865.	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	136
Merchants'	120	East River	100
America	142	Shoe and Leather	120
Phenix	107½	Corn Exchange	125½
North River	108	Importers' & Trad's.	127
National	115	Park	151
Leather Manuf's	175	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	100
Commerce	122	Central National	108
Ocean	108	First National	215
American Exchange	121	Ninth National	108½
Bank of the Republic	125	Tenth National	98½
Bank of N. America	108½	Oriental	135
Irving	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	95	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n	91	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	100⅜	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98 x
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	128 x	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	94½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	128 x	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	96
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	89
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	Clev. & Tol. S F	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	118	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120	Ohio & Mis. 1st M.	94
A. & T. H. 1st M.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	106
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	81¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Con. 7 ℔ cents. conv.	92	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	91
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99		

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES—11 MONTHS.

Imported.	Paying duty.	Free of duty.	Total.
July	$31,982,542	$1,255,249	$33,237,791
August	31,905,788	1,419,676	33,325,464
September	29,098,714	1,473,521	30,572,235
October	27,986,431	1,390,631	29,377,062
November	24,022,927	1,462,826	25,485,753
December	19,263,448	1,219,873	20,483,321
January	20,363,951	1,096,976	21,460,927
February	26,920,679	1,063,842	27,984,021
March	35,759,939	1,240,415	37,000,354
April	31,546,183	1,313,846	32,860,029
May	31,950,311	1,440,326	33,393,637
Total 11 mos.	$310,800,913	$14,303,250	$325,177,594
Less foreign goods reëxported			10,667,983
Leaving for United States markets			$314,509,611

SPECIE MOVEMENT—JULY 1 TO MAY 31.

Exported from New-York	$64,486,258
From Pacific and other out ports	16,450,584
Total eleven months	$81,936,842
Less Foreign Specie received	12,197,645
Net out go of Specie, 11 months	$69,739,197

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MOVEMENT—ELEVEN MONTHS.

July	$26,776,338	January	$35,658,845
August	21,919,067	February	37,860,080
September	20,198,697	March	40,751,663
October	27,202,558	April	36,000,964
November	35,379,534	May	31,255,786
December	35,128,397		
Total currency values			$348,131,929

APPARENT TRADE BALANCE—ELEVEN MONTHS.

Imported as for U. S. markets		$314,509,611
In bond July 1, 1867	$45,070,180	
In bond May 31, 1868	44,287,480—	783,700
Actually marketed in eleven months		$315,293,311
Produce exported	$348,131,929	
Or, reduced to gold	$253,951,135	
Net outgo of specie	*69,739,197—	323,690,342
Apparent difference in favor of U. S.		$8,397,031

*Of this sum $15,400,851, net, went out in May, when the half-yearly gold interest on United States 5-20 bonds of 1862, owned abroad, was collected in New-York.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,373,225 39; payments, $8,580,831 33; balance, $78,421,279 39. The receipts include for Customs, $574,000; for Gold Notes, $296,000.

Mr. Adolph Friedman has formed a new Stock Exchange firm, making Government Securities a speciality, with Mr. S. N. Solomon, under the style of Friedman & Solomon, No. 59 Exchange-place. Mr. David Solomon is a special partner.

The traffic of the Chicago and Alton Road was in—

July, 1868	$405,617
July, 1867	358,435
Increase	$47,182

We learn that the probabilities are that the transfer and dividend books of the Chicago and Rock Island Company will be returned to the New-York Office of the Company in the course of next week, so that the proper transfers of the Stock can be made here by the 15th inst. and the Dividend paid here on the 1st September.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 22 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,205,290	Increase	£25,734
Public deposits	3,139,924	Decrease	219,852
Other deposits	22,077,372	Decrease	2,628
Government Securities	14,614,394	No change	
Other Securities	16,400,413	Decrease	504,013
Notes unemployed	11,329,630	Increase	233,990

The amount of Notes in circulation is £24,491,110, being an increase of £385,250; and the stock of Bullion in both Departments is £22,077,334, showing a decrease of £109,201 when compared with the previous return.

The Michigan Southern earned for the fourth week in July:

1868	$98,672 00
1867	116,702 00
Decrease	$18,030 00

For the month:

1867	$312,879 00
1868	301,500 00
Decrease	$11,379 00

The week's exports from this port, of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $2,505,994.

The St. Louis Park Bonds.

From the Missouri Republican.

Yesterday at noon the Mayor and City Comptroller opened the bids received for the purchase of the Tower Grove Park Bonds, $1,000 each, and amounting in the aggregate to $360,000. They were as follows:

Spencer, Vella & Co., Boston	$360,000 at	$95
Jos. Harrison, St. Louis	360,000 at	97⅝
Henry Shaw, St. Louis	5,000 at	1 05
Franklin-avenue Savings Institution	50,000 at	96⅛
F. A. Ruess & Co.	360,000 at	1 60⅛
Fourth National Bank	360,000 at	95⅛
North St. Louis Savings Institution	150,000 at	95⅛
Third National Bank	360,000 at	1 01
National Bank of the State of Missouri	360,000 at	1 04

The award will be made this morning at 9 o'clock, when, there is no doubt, the last-named institution will become the purchaser. The bid is for the whole amount or none, but no difficulty is anticipated in closing the transaction so that Mr. Shaw will obtain the five bonds which he desires.

The bonds are all ready, and only await signature; the coupons are dated Aug. 1, 1868; principal and interest at six ℔ cent. are payable in gold at the National Bank of the Republic in New-York—the interest payable semi-annually, and the principal thirty years after date. It is not specifically stated in the act that the bonds shall be payable in gold, but the Mayor and Comptroller consider that the words "on the best possible terms," in the following section of the act of the Legislature, March 9, 1867, authorizes them to be so drawn if necessary to effect a satisfactory sale.

Sec. 9. The City of St. Louis is hereby authorized and required, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause to be issued its bonds in the sum of $1,000 each, payable at such time or times, not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date thereof, as the Mayor and the Fund Commissioner of said city shall deem best, to an amount sufficient to realize on a sale on the best possible terms the sum of $360,000, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall have attached to them semi-annual coupons for the payment of said interest. Said bonds shall be entitled and designated, "on their face," "Park Bonds of the City of St. Louis;" shall be payable where the said Mayor and Fund Commissioner shall designate, on their face; shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Comptroller of the city, shall have the seal of said city affixed thereon, and be binding and obligatory on said city as any indebtedness thereof generally.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 95.2x119.6x59.4x44.8x10 x9.6x14.8x37.2x64.8	$139,600
Bayard-st., s. s., lot No. 101 East Farm, 25x92	6,225
Cedar-st., No. 141, 29x54	nom.
Delancey-st., n. s., 43.9 ft. w. Essex-st., 21.10½x100	9,500
Houston-st., No. 321 E., 24.10x48.4	10,000
Pearl-st., No. 61, and Stone-st., No. 26	23,500
Pell-st., n. e. cor. Mott-st., 25x57.4	18,000
Worth-st., s. w. cor. West Broadway, 51.3x55	55,000
4th-st., w. s., 65.7¾ s. Horatio-st., 21.10½x74x15.8¼ x63.6	19,000
5th-st., s. s., 226.8¾ ft. e. of av. B, 37.1⅞x96.2-10	18,000
10th-st., n. s., 168 ft. e. of Av. B., 20.10x1 0.	10,500
16th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. 11th-av., 25x48 3½	1,250
17th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. 6th-av., 25x92	8,000
27th-st., n. s., 93.2 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9	4,750
29th-st., n. s., 39 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 24.8½x80	12,000
30th-st., n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of 8d-av., 14.3x68	9,100
32d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x157.6	24,000
40th-st., s. s., 180.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14.2x70	12,000
35th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. 8th-av., 25x98.9	14,000
52d-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 8d-av., 20x100.5	17,000
57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	24,000
58th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	19,300
62d-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x80	6,750
65th-st., n. s., 351.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100	9,600
85th-st., n. s., 155.6½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 14x102.2	7,400
105th-st., n. s., 80.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.1x100.10	4,500
106th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11 107th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	10,000
109th-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x99.11	nom.
Avenue A, n. w. corner 115th-st., 75.7¼x94	1,500
Avenue B, w. s., 70 ft. n. of 10th-st., 19.6x70	17,500
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 37th-st., 20x80	30,000
2d-av., n. w. corner 111th-st., 75.7½x100	10,500
3d-av., w. s., n. w. corner of 69th-st., 26x10x95	10,000
7th-av., n. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 13_st-st., 25x75 131st-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x95.11	6,000

Leases Recorded.

6th-av., No. 481; 3 years, per year	$1,500
Pearl-st., No. 526, 21 years, per year	500
Broadway, No. 1,277 30th-st., No. 40, W. } 6 years, per year	3,000
4th-st., No. 26, E., 3 years, per year	1,900
35th-st., No. 21., W., (second floor,) 4 years, per yr.	264
9th-av., Nos. 595, 597 and 599, 75.3x100, 5 yrs., per yr.	2,279

KINGS COUNTY.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Powers-st., 50x90	$5,900
Boerum-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	4,185
Braxton-st., e. s., 177.10 ft. s. of 10th-av., 60x200	5,250
Broadway, n. s., 75 ft. w. of Charles-place, 25x100	1,700
Butler-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100	3,650
Charles-place and Broadway, n. e. corner, 25x100	2,550
Collins-st. and Schenectady-av., n. e. corner, 567.6 x 47x10x467.6x100x90x100x19x191	nom.
Collins-st., n. s., 159.6 ft. e. of Troy-av., 40x779x260 x639.6x30	9,450
Dean-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. w. of Utica-av. 25x107.2	2,600
Hooper-st. and Myrtle-av., n. e. corner, 37x89.9x41 x90	2,600
Jackson-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,300
Linden-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 190x225	18,000
Madison-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	4,000
Middleton-st. and Throop-av., n. w. corner, 40x85	2,310
Morton-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x100	5,500
Penn-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 60x100	3,115
Withers-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	125
Withers-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	1,300
Sackett-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 21x 0	nom.
Sands-st., n. s., 81.7 ft. e. of Jay-st., 18x111	9,250
Smith and Wyckoff sts., s. w. corner, 21.5x56.5	1,600
Strong-place, e. s., 225 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 28x16.8 x48x50x17.6	1,700
Strong-place, e. s., 260 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 10x40x 48x16x8x98x15	1,700
North 4th-st., w. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-st., 25x100	3,500
North 6th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-st., 50x100	3,000
North 10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-st., 50x100	4,000
12th-st., n. s., 205.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,000
25th-st., s. w. s. 150 ft. n. of 3d-av. 12th-st., n. s., 180.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,000
Albany-av. and Kosciusko., n. e. cor., 30x100	8,500
Atlantic and Stone avs., n. e. cor., 51.3x23.3x3½	2,000
Bennett and Liberty avs., s. w. cor., 40x100	600
Division and Baltic avs., n. e. cor., 75x85x56x80	100
Flatbush-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 20x 93x22x101.6 Bergen-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 35.7x 50x100x107.6	10,000
Howard-av. and Jefferson-st., s. w. cor., 100x200	2,500
Johnson-av. and Chestnut-st., n. w. corner, 12.8x 7.7x10.7	30
Lafayette-av. and Ryerson-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	5,500
Miller-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100	1,250
Miller-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 25x100	1,450
Yates-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 10x100	500
3d-av., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 10th-st., 17.9x70	6,500
Lot No. 62 and part of No. 64, block K, postfarm map	3,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

North New-York.

145th-st. and Clifton-av., n. w. cor., lot No. 323 25x100	$900
146th-st., n. s., lot No. 225, 25x100	700
146th-st., n. s., lot No. 226, 25x100	700
146th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, 50x100	1,500

Westchester.

Clason's Point, lot No. 28, w. s. of creek, 7 acres	$2,832
Clason's Point, lot No. 3, e. s. of creek, 6 acres	2,135
Clason's Point, lot No. 2, s. e. s. of creek, 4½ acres	2,490
Clason's Point, lot No. 4, s. e. s. of creek, 6 acres	2,214
Clason's Point, lot No. 7, s. e. s. public road, 4¾ acres	1,425

Cortlandt.

Lots Nos. 77 to 80, block No. 18, on Verplanck's Point, ¼ share	$550
38 acres n. w. part of farm, "The Parsonage"	21,000

Bedford.

Road from Mt. Kisco depot to New-Castle Corners, 4 parcels land	$1,500

Greenburg.

Hamilton's house and lot, Clinton-av., near Hastings	$13,000

North Salem.

Pudy's Station, s. s. highway to Somers, (Finch's,) 65x122	$2,000

Rye.

Bridge and Jefferson sts., cor. adjoining railroad	$300

Yonkers.

Woodworth-av., e. s., Forsyth's, 17x100	$666

QUEENS COUNTY.

Unionville.

Lots Nos. 97 to 101, 104 to 115, 243 to 258, 279 to 285, 394 to 407, 438 to 463, 537 to 572, each 25x100	$14,875

Ravenswood.

Marion-st., w. s., 350 ft. n. of Webster-av., 25x100	$250
Marion-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Webster-av., 25x100	250

Hempstead.

22 acres, both sides highway, from Valentine's Wood to Hempstead, adjoining Nix	$6,000
Merrick and Jamaica Plank road, s. s., adjoining Clinton Combs', 2 acres	3,000

Newtown.

Jamaica, South road, w. s., adjoining Van Dyne, 69 acres	$4,500

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Wilsey-st., e. s., 185 ft. from Warren-st., 25x100	$450
Marshall-st., s. s., 250 ft. from High-st., 30x100	711
Miller-st. and Frelinghuysen-av., 50x100	1,200

Caldwell.

Three tracts, 12, 19 and 12½ acres, (A. Oughteltree's property	$15,000
Three tracts on turnpike, 12, 19 and 2 acres, (Wilmer's)	15,000

Montclair.

Road to Orange, two tracts, 7 and 6 acres, (Wilmer's)	15,500
James-st., n. s., 113 ft. from Park-st., 60x143	200

Bloomfield.

Washington and Prospect sts., Cromwell's, 5 acres	$7,000
Montgomery-st., s. s., Ward property, 10 acres	4,750
W. S. Baldwin's property, on a new street, 80x100	1,000

Belleville.

Lincoln and Belleville avs., 20x105	$500

Orange.

Williams-st., n. s., Pierson's, 60x119	$1,900

West Orange.

Catholic Church property, on a new street, 25x100	$375

Hudson City.

Hudson-av., e. s., lot No. 6, Van Vorst's map, 25x 100	$1,400

Bergen.

Westside and Highland avs., n. e. c., 671.6x145.5x 862.8x155.6	$16,104
Washington-av., s. s., lots Nos. 43 and 45, 50x160	1,250

Union.

Franklin-av., n. s., lots Nos. 848, 849, blk. 17, 50x100	$600
Hudson-av., n. s., lot No. 1,001, blk. 14, 25x100	200
5th-st., w. s., lots Nos. 1,100, 1,101, 1,102, 1,103, blk. 10, each 25x100	600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	43	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	2,951	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	539	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	130	Cut Meats, pkgs	100
Wheat, bushels	1,950	Lard, pkgs	4
Corn, bushels	88,839	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	190	Whisky, bbls	70
Oats, bushels	14,180	Petroleum, bbls	2,768

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $8 37@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade has been on a moderate scale since our last at full prices. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$4; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$5 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Have been salable and firm, including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue quite dull, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c., and Patent do., 55c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Is in fair request and steady; Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Has been in demand at full rates, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $15@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at drooping rates, including Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14⅝c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, the demand from all sources having been limited; but prices have not varied much. Sales have been reported of 1,332 bales, including 525 bales to spinners and 807 bales to speculators. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamer:

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	23	23¼	23¼@23½
Good Ordinary	25	25½	25½@25¾
Low Middling	27¼	27½	27¾@28
Middling	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Good Middling	32	32½	32½@33

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,112
Receipts last week	5,901
Receipts preceding week	3,911
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	388,481
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	613,993
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,914
Exports since Sept. 1	369,419
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,706,500
Exports same time 1866–7	1,534,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	67,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	138,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour at a further rise of 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,150 bbls., including poor to choice superfine State and Western at $7 50@$8 30; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 90@$10; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $10@$10 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9 15@$10 20 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 50@$8 30
Extra State	8 90@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 15@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 70@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@15 00

Southern Flour is in light supply and fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $9@$10 25 for very poor to fair, and $10 25@$16 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 2,100 sacks at $10 50@$12 75, as extremes, for Extras ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $7 80@$10 25 for common to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn Meal is fairly active at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $5 60 for State, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced materially in price on a reduced supply and moderate inquiry, chiefly for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including White Michigan on private terms; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 32@$2 45; No. 1 Spring at $2 08 @$2 10; No. 1 Spring at $2; Amber State at $2 38@$2 40; Red and Amber Southern at $2 25@$2 52; White California at $2 65@$2 90 ℔ bushel. Corn has been again in lively request, for home use, shipment, and on speculative account, at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 211,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 19 for unsound and damp to very choice new Mixed Western; $1 16 for old do., in store; $1 19 for Yellow Western, and $1 22 @$1 24 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been sparingly offered and purchased at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, Malt or Peas. Oats opened firmly with a fair degree of activity, but closed dull, with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels Western at 82c.@83½c., closing at 82c.@82½c. in store, and 83c.@84c., closing at 83c.@83½c. afloat, ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in this market during the past fortnight, Messrs. Edward Bill & Co. review thus: "Since our report of this day fortnight, owing to a material reduction of stock and an increase of the local and coastwise demand, the market for Flour has assumed a more buoyant appearance, and an advance has been obtained on good fresh-ground qualities, the demand being chiefly for the Eastern markets. The high rate demanded for Wheat in many portions of the State has compelled the millers to either manufacture for their immediate vicinity or defer operations until the new crop is at hand. This has given more activity to our City millers, but the advanced rates have a tendency to check the export business. California of good quality, *via* Isthmus, is in light stock, and is in fair demand at slightly improved prices; but that *via* the Horn, and the common and superfine qualities, are irregular, in value and sell slowly. With very moderate receipts of Wheat and a more active Flour market quite an impetus has been given to the trade, and an advance realized of several cents, but this has restricted the English demand. The stock of California is light and in few hands, and is held at higher rates. The appearance of the crop of New, as far as quantity and general quality is concerned, is all that could be desired, but the yield of Winter is far from being satisfactory, and much anxiety is felt on that account. Rye is coming forward slowly, and sells at quotations. Indian Corn fluctuates in value, but with light supplies of that in sound condition, and a good home demand, holders are firm. The Export Clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, consists of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 9,818 bbls. Flour, 144,275 bushels Wheat, 313,349 bushels Corn, 40,642 bushels Peas. To the Continent, 3,059 bbls. Flour, 125 bushels Corn. To South America, 3,895 bbls. Flour. To all other ports, 20,069 bbls. Flour, 4,729 bbls. Corn Meal, 611 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 36,841 bbls. Flour, 4,729 bbls. Corn Meal, 144,275 bushels Wheat, 313,469 bushels Corn, 41 253 bushels Peas." And of the operations in Wheat in the Milwaukee market, the fortnight ending with Aug. 1, as also of the crop prospects, Messrs. Geo. I. Jones & Co. write thus: "The wheat market for the past two weeks has been under the control of a combination, and prices have been advanced fully 50c. ℔ bushel for No. 1 Spring, culminating yesterday noon at $2 35. For milling and shipment lots have sold at $1 85@$1 95, at which figures a fair amount has been taken, a large part for shipment to Chicago for Illinois millers, the buyers guaranteeing that the wheat should not be returned to this market. No. 2 Spring in the meantime has not varied to the extent of more than 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. For future delivery there are buyers at $1 75 for No. 1, and $1 65 for No. 2, seller August, and $1 65@$1 67 for No. 1, and about $1 55 for No. 2, seller September, with however only a moderate amount of business doing, very few parties as yet being disposed to sell. The harvesting is progressing rapidly in this section. In Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, nearly one-half has already been cut and is in the shock, and considerable stacked. The great trouble is the scarceness of labor, owing to the fact that throughout the States named not only has the crop of wheat all ripened at one time, but also of Oats and of Barley, and two to three weeks earlier than was expected. In some places farmers are paying $4@$5 per day for field hands without getting a sufficient supply. We hear different accounts as to yield and quality from parties who have lately been over the same districts, but on the whole the majority of the expressions are favorable for a good and abundant crop. A few weeks ago the Wheat stood thicker on the ground than any year since 1860, and the promise was of a fuller average than for that year. The long continued hot weather, however, has ripened all the grain at once, and fears are entertained that much has been shrunken, but as yet there are no positive reports of damage done excepting to the Wheat grown on light sandy soils. On the other hand it is argued that the sowing was several weeks earlier than usual, and the grain well advanced and in a measure able to resist the ordinary effects of a long term of hot weather. In this State, through the southern and western divisions generally, the average is better than last year, while on the lighter soils and through the northern counties it is inferior. Taking the whole State, the average is thought to be about the same or a little better than last year. From Northern Iowa the accounts are nearly all good, and a large crop of choice wheat promised. In Minnesota, along the Minnesota River and north of it, the crop is said to exceed that of any previous year in yield and quality, while from the southern part of the State there are many conflicting reports. Some have estimated the crop in Minnesota as double that of last year, placing the average at about twenty bushels to the acre. Others are far less sanguine, and are of the opinion that the increase will not be more than one-third in excess of last year. A few car-loads of new Wheat from this State have been received, and compare favorably with early arrivals in former years, about two-thirds inspecting No. 1. The receipts for fortnight foot up 80,891 bushels against 123,960 bushels same time last year. The inspection reports show that 58 ℔ cent. of the arrivals have graded No. 1, 34 ℔ cent. No. 2, 4 ℔ cent. Nos. 3, and 4 ℔ cent. Rejected. The stock in store is estimated at 189,000 bushels against 35,000 bushels same time last year. The shipments for two weeks are 176,050 bushels, as follows: 69,397 bushels to Chicago, 35,800 to Oswego, 15,000 to Cleveland, 5,000 to Ogdensburg, 25,900 to St. Catherines, 17,000 to Therold, 500 to other ports, and 7,463 by rail. The market this noon closes quiet but firm at $1 90 for No. 1 Spring, $1 83 for No. 2, No. 3 and Rejected are nominal at about $1 75 and $1 30. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during 48 hours prior to 1:30 P. M., Aug. 3, 1868: Sarah A. Boardman, Buffalo, corn; Charley Shafer, Buffalo, oats; Sarah M. Pierce, Buffalo, corn; W. M. Shirtz, Buffalo, corn; Constitution, Oswego, corn; J. H. Dygert, Oswego, corn; Wm. Wort, Oswego, corn; Emma J. Barnard, Buffalo, corn; T. N. Deming, Buffalo, oats; Midway, Buffalo, oats; Fred Delano, Buffalo, oats; J. Harrison, Buffalo, oats; Monarch, Buffalo, corn; Thos. Rankin, Buffalo, corn; Susquehanna, Buffalo, corn; Allen Monroe, Buffalo, oats; Dow Patterson, Buffalo, oats; C. V. Houghton, Buffalo, corn; Horicon, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Thos. Curran, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Manhattan, Oswego, corn; H. K. White, Buffalo, corn; I. A. Wolcott, Lockport, corn, &c.; W. L. Fish, Buffalo, corn; E. D. Nye, Buffalo, corn; D. B. Delano, Buffalo, corn; Ida A. Butts, Buffalo, corn; Maine, Buffalo, corn; S. D. Thompson, Buffalo, corn; W. M. Allen, Buffalo, corn; Julia Benjamin, Buffalo, corn; Winneford Winters, Buffalo, corn, &c.; A. G. Whitcomb, Buffalo, corn; Jas. H. Baker, Buffalo, corn; Burnside, Buffalo, oats; C. P. Gregg, Buffalo, corn; Pennsylvania, Buffalo, oats; Gashawk, Buffalo, corn; L. A. Hovey, Phenix, flour; Col. Willett, Oswego, corn; G. W. Wilmot, Buffalo, corn; Fred Tabor, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Mathias Smith, Buffalo, corn; Hansford Smith, Buffalo, wheat; News Boy, Buffalo, corn; Geo. Traver, Buffalo, corn; H. S. Parmalee, Lockport, corn; Samuel Morgan, Buffalo, corn; P. L. Pierce, Oswego, corn; Terrible, Buffalo, oats; A. A. Bradley, Oswego, corn; J. J. Munger, Buffalo, oats; Camdem, Buffalo, corn; R. E. Sherlock, Buffalo, corn; J. A. Westfall, Buffalo, corn; R. S. Sperry, Buffalo, corn; I. M. Sisson, Buffalo, corn; Carrie E. Vaughn, Buffalo, corn, &c.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, July 31, 1868	394,152	7,226,594	6,684,991
New-Orleans, July 25, 1868	325	31,829	450,654
Philadelphia, July 25, 1868	20,143	58,286	669,105
Baltimore, July 25, 1868	9,797	12,713	517,630
Boston, July 25, 1868	22,021	27,090	2,750
California, June 26, 1868	44,109	5,131,833	
Other Ports, July 25, 1868	32,899	77,224	110,866
Total	523,446	12,565,569	8,435,996
To about same period, 1867	122,866	5,216,565	9,431,183
To about same period, 1866	138,899	1,274,302	12,788,221
To about same period, 1865	161,753	2,734,641	779,048

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to July 31, 1868	59,772	578,723	343,009	53,324
Other Ports, to latest dates	14,717	16,193	26,188	17,180
Total	74,489	594,916	369,197	70,504
To about same period, 1867	2,183	160,186	74,407	10,560
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,863
To about same period, 1865	23,1[illegible]	76,946	105,887	11,465

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) is in demand and firm at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. New arrives and sells slowly at 50c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and firm at 75c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive and heavy, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been dull since our last at unaltered figures.

LEATHER—Has been in request and steady, including: Sole—Oak slaughter and salted, good Light, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in good request since our last, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$21 ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at about previous figures, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 89c.@90c. ℔ gallon. Stock, 35,279 hhds., all told.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 95@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at 79c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 89c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug 3.—The market continues very quiet, a sale of 350 bbls. Northern Whale, at 81c. ℔ gallon, for manufacture, being the only transaction since our last.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 3, '68	20,667	54,272	725,229
Same time last year	20,474	63,416	695,963
Exports for the week ending Aug. 3, 1868	....	....	18,666
Previously	10,052	6,715	451,669
From Jan. 1 to date	10,052	6,715	470,335
Same time last year	13,024	15,673	381,175

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand, at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 62,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 7½c.; 21,000 pieces, 64x64, 9c.; 18,000 pieces, 64x64, 9c.; 19,000 pieces, 64x64, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at advanced and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,350 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29, closing at $29, regular way, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 25@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request and firm; sales equal to 480 pkgs., part to arrive, at 16c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand and buoyant; 275 boxes ice-cured sold at 17½c.@17¾c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in good demand at firm prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 tcs. and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for prime to choice steam, ℔ lb.; sales were also made of 500 tcs. prime steam, January delivery, seller, at 15c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9 @$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese are in good request. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb.	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ℔ lb.	36 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	33 @37
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb.	28 @30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb.	26 @29
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb.	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb.	27 @30
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb.	33 @35

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	15¾@16¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	14½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	14½@15¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7 @10

SKINS—Have been rather quiet, since our last, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c.; Para, at 45c., gold, ℔ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32c.@34c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape at 50c.@55c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SOAP—Has been in slack demand including Castile at 16½c.@16¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Continue in limited request, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 hhds. Cuba &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 190 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 16½c.; Granulated Sugar, 16½c.; Ground Sugar, 16c.; White Sugar, A, 15½c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 14½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 115,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 66c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good request and buoyant in price, including Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 9½c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 92½c.@95c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 450 bbls., in bond, at 63c.@65c., the latter rate for a lot of old, ℔ gallon. Market strong and buoyant.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed and lower to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 15,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ℔ bushel, and 5,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 12,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ℔ bushel. For a Continental port, direct, a bark, with Petroleum, at 5s. ℔ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Royal Commission on the Irish Church Establishment have submitted a report, in which they recommend the abolition of all Episcopal Sees and cathedral establishments in Ireland with the exception of eight. It is also recommended that tenants of Church property be encouraged to purchase the lands occupied by them, and that by the payment of rent charges landholders be allowed to redeem their lands.

The counsel for Warren and Costello, the Fenians, in a letter to the London *Times*, asserts that his clients were tried for offences committed in the United States. The *Times* gives this statement a point blank denial.

GENERAL.

Mr. Tallaferro, Postmaster at New-Orleans, has been suspended upon charges preferred against him by special agents of the Post Office Department, and Col. W. M. Smallwood has been appointed special agent to take charge of the office.

The Governor of Florida and Hon. Isaac M. Hawkins, of Tennessee, having severally addressed letters to the President with reference to calling out the Federal troops to aid the authorities of those States in suppressing riots and insurrections, Mr. Johnson referred the communications to the Secretary of War, who replies that the Federal troops in the States South are ample to suppress any disturbance that may probably occur, and that they will be used for the purpose whenever the Executives or Legislatures of those States shall make the showing and application contemplated by the Constitution.

Philadelphia papers say that the executors of the estate of the late James Dundas, who died leaving a fortune of $2,000,000, at their last meeting, a few days since, discovered in opening a fire-proof safe where the securities were preserved that $2,000 of them had been stolen. Two checks of $1,000 each and $65 in gold are missing.

A meeting was held at the Surf House, Atlantic City, on Saturday evening, to express the sense of the guests in reference to the recent drowning there. Resolutions were adopted recommending the adoption of measures to prevent a recurrence of the calamity, and suggesting contributions from the hotels and railroad company for the support of a life-boat system.

John Brown & Son's cotton mill in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss amounted to $115,000, on which there is an insurance of $45,000.

The dwelling house of Tobias Hammond, at Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Monday night and a little boy six years of age, son of Hammond, was burned to death.

Nearly three thousand operatives in and around Ellicott City, Md., are out of employment, owing to the factories and mills being destroyed.

W. W. Cleary, Private Secretary of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior of the Southern Confederacy during the war, arrived in Cincinnati on Sunday from Canada, on his way home, in Cynthiana, Ky. It is his first visit to his home since the war commenced.

The wheat harvest throughout Illinois and adjoining States progressed with vigor last week. The crop is promising to be a large one. The corn and potato crops promise unusual abundance.

Judge Boynton having declined the appointment of Chief Justice of Florida, Gov. Reed has appointed and the Senate confirmed Edwin M. Randall to fill the vacancy. James D. Westcott, Jr., Attorney-General, has been confirmed for Associate Justice, *vice* Edwin M. Randall, appointed Chief Justice.

During the month of July the number of bathers in the Free Public Baths, in Boston, (with the exception of the women's bath at the foot of Broadway,) was as follows: men, 80,505; boys, 210,100; women, 7,002; girls, 29,365. Total, 326,972 persons.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that the finances of the Dominion are now in so favorable a position as to enable the Government to pay off the whole of its unfunded debt—including, of course, the large balance it had borrowed from the Bank of Montreal, at a high rate of interest, especially high considering the stipulations with respect to the extent of balance to be kept there.

A New-Haven paper says that the German nobleman who had been sojourning *incog.* in New-Haven as a political exile, and while there fell in love with a fair daughter of one of his countrymen, recently went home to see if he could not procure the restoration of his estates, which she made an indispensable prerequisite to matrimony. He came back unsuccessful, and the damsel jilted him.

The detectives engaged in working up the Benninghoff robbery case, on Saturday made another arrest, the prisoner being one of the hands engaged on the farm at the time of the robbery. It is alleged that the accused gave the necessary information which enabled the thieves to carry out their plan so successfully. The parties now in the Franklin Jail, the particulars of whose arrest we published some time since, will have a hearing to-day. The names of the arrested parties are George Miller, Louis Walde and John Shaffort.

Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Ambassadors arrived at Auburn yesterday on a visit to Secretary Seward. A large crowd met them at the depot and escorted them to the residence of the Secretary. They will remain in Auburn until Friday, when they take their departure for Niagara Falls.

The International Commercial Convention assembled at Portland, Me., yesterday. Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, was chosen President, and briefly addressed the Convention. The order of business was arranged, committees appointed, and the Convention adjourned to to-day.

The consecration of Very Rev. T. Mullen, of Allegheny City, Penn., as Catholic Bishop of the Erie Diocese, took place on Monday morning at St. Paul's Cathedral in Pittsburg. Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec officiated as Consecrator, assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappee, of Cleveland. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. S. Wall, President of St. Michael's Seminary. The Vesper service in the evening was largely attended, fully two thousand persons being present. The newly consecrated Bishop, Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, officiated, assisted by a number of clerical attendants. The pulpit was occupied by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who delivered a powerful and eloquent sermon, based on the important and august ceremonies of consecration which had been witnessed in the Cathedral during the day.

"Monitor Clubs" in honor of Hon. John A. Griswold, the Republican candidate for Governor, are being started in several of the cities of the State.

The Haytian revolutionists are reported to have gained a victory over the troops of Salnave at a place near Jacmel. The rebels are still besieging Port-au-Prince. The Dominican troops have invaded Hayti, and robberies and outrages are reported in all parts of the country.

Gen. Luperon, the leader of the revolutionary forces in St. Domingo, has recently gained a victory over the troops sent out by Baez to subdue him. The speedy expulsion of the Baez Government is looked for.

Several persons were more or less injured at Alexandria, Va., yesterday, by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive, but none were killed.

The Montgomery Light Guard, of Boston, being dissatisfied with the manner in which they were beaten in the recent champion drill by a company of the New-York Twelfth Regiment, have challenged them to another trial. They propose that the contest shall take place in a neutral city, and that the referee shall not be a relative of either of the commanding officers. The New-Yorkers are not likely to respond to this challenge.

Some of the friends of Hon. Lewis Selye proposed to tender him a reception in Rochester on his return from Washington, but he telegraphed to them that, owing to his ill health, he did not desire any public demonstration, although he would be pleased to meet his fellow-citizens in a quiet way.

Mention was made some time since of the resident of Watertown who wheeled his wife on a wheelbarrow from that place to Saratoga. The trip was undertaken, on the advice of a physician, for the benefit of the wife's health. On Monday last the couple passed through Utica on their way home, the woman restored to health and walking beside her husband, who wheeled the empty barrow.

The shoe business at Haverhill, Mass., has revived during the present month. Every man is now employed, and the price of work has advanced twenty per cent. Several manufacturers, who took orders two months ago at prices based on cost of stock and work at that time, are losing money. Some manufacturers refuse to take orders at all, fearing a still further advance in price of stock and labor. A brisk Fall trade is now anticipated.

The Worcester *Spy* says that the three-mile course rowed at the last college regatta was a *true* three-mile course, the distance having been measured over the ice last Winter by Mr. Buttrick, civil engineer, under the direction of a committee of which Mr. C. W. Gilbert was chairman. The stone monuments to mark the mile and a half distance were duly placed in position on each side of the lake, and the turning buoy was anchored precisely on the line between them. An independent measurement was made on the ice three or four years since by Mr. T. R. Green, which accords almost exactly with that made for the Regatta Committee.

Senator Grimes is about to visit Portland, Me., where he will be the guest of Senator Fessenden.

Hon. Beverly A. Davis is urged as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Virginia Fourth District, Judge George H. Gilmer having declined because the colored men are largely in the majority.

The Boston Democrats have postponed their ratification meeting till Aug. 13.

The recent rise in the Ohio River has brought out all the first-class packets. The double-decker *America*, and the *Gen. Lytle*, of the United States mail line, resumed their trips between Cincinnati and Louisville yesterday.

Mr. Vallandigham says that he regards the dime contribution in his behalf "the noblest testimonial ever bestowed upon a public man."

A special meeting of the Committee of the Harvard graduates on the Alumni Hall and Harvard Memorial was held in Boston on Monday. Col. Henry Lee stated that up to the present time he has received $142,000 of the memorial fund. Five thousand dollars in addition to this had been placed in the hands of the Treasurer, and there is due from subscribers about $46,000—$35,000 of which is considered good—making in all $182,000 toward a fund of $300,000, which it will cost to complete the proposed structure in accordance with the plans adopted by the Building Committee. The corner-stone of the Commemoration Hall, it is thought, can be laid about the middle of October next.

Carl Schurz will speak in Pennsylvania, on the political issues of the canvass, in the latter part of August.

Boston has had a long wrangle in its Board of Aldermen and its papers, over a proposition to permit an increase of hack fares. On Monday the Aldermen voted to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, and so it rests for the present.

The farewell order of Gen. Frank Blair to his army corps, previous to being mustered out, was issued at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and recommended the confiscation of Southern lands, to provide homesteads for the Union soldiers.

Master Willie Way, 4 years old, son of J. M. Way, Esq., of Boston, rode up Mt. Washington, Saturday, from Crawford's, and back, nine miles, alone. The feat was regarded as one of no little account, and made the courageous lad the hero of the hour.

Yesterday was a busy day in the United States Commissioners' offices, a number of interesting cases being disposed of. Heinrich Schaffer, a German emigrant, was arraigned for the murder of his wife in the old country, and was committed to jail until Sept. 1, when his examination will take place, and if the charge be sustained a certificate of extradition will be granted. Four deserters from the Swedish ship *J. Bergman Olson*, named Nels Rosbom, G. A. Nygren, Ole Faraldson and E. Vermundsen, were held to await the requisition of their Government. Adjournments were allowed in the cases of United States *vs.* Alvah Blaisdell, E. H. Noyes and Henry Jenness, held for subornation of perjury, until the 6th inst. in Blaisdell's, and the 11th in the others.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, held a business meeting last night at its room No. 206 Eighth-avenue, when many new members were enrolled.

A grand celebration in honor of British and American Emancipation, took place yesterday at Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn. It was held under the auspices of Morning Star Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., (colored,) and was attended by a great many people.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, over which Commissioner Lincoln presided. The Sanitary Commissioner reported that the streets had been thoroughly deodorized in those localities where diarrhœal diseases had prevailed excessively of late, and that the most encouraging results followed the disinfection. Dr. Harris reported the number of deaths in New-York during the past week 730, and in Brooklyn 223, of which 396 and 138 respectively were of preventable diseases. During the four weeks ending the 1st inst. there were 3,267 deaths in this City, of which 1,508 were of children under one year of age, and 1,572 were of foul-air disorders. There were 185 cases of fatal sun-stroke during that month.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday resolved to attend the funeral of Gen. Chas. G. Halpine in a body, and directed a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board to be sent to the family of deceased.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool July 25 and Queenstown July 26, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Ninth Assembly District, Grant & Colfax, Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, held a meeting at No. 10 Abingdon-square, last evening, at which speeches were made by Hon. F. A. Conkling, Major James Haggerty, Dr. J. D. Moore, D. D. T. Davis, Col. Brenner, and others. Robertson's band was in attendance and a salute was fired by the Howitzer's Squad of the Club.

Cotton was inactive yesterday at about former prices. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Whisky were decidedly dearer and in generally active request. Oats closed dull, with a downward tendency. Lard was firm and in fair demand. Groceries were quiet. Freights were depressed and lower.

The State Elections.

The result of the Kentucky election affords cause neither for surprise nor alarm. No one imagined that its verdict would be other than Democratic; the only open question being as to the extent of the majority.

The use which the Democrats make of a result anticipated by everybody indicates the energy, and generally the judgment, with which they are working. They appear to care comparatively little for the Presidency. The contest in Seymour's behalf is too hopeless to render enthusiasm or effort possible. Their efforts are therefore directed to the State elections, with the view of acquiring strength in the local executives and the lower branch of Congress. The only value of the Kentucky election is as a means of inspiring spirit and confidence into the party in other States.

The next election, on the 13th inst., is in Tennessee, and the next, Sept. 1, in Vermont. Both are as surely Republican as was Kentucky the other way. California, which votes a week afterward, is more doubtful; while Maine, which completes the list for September, may with proper management be made certain for the Republicans. Of the six elections which occur in October, three are important, both as to themselves and in their effect upon the canvass in the States voting in November. Nebraska and Iowa, two of the number, are sufficiently pronounced to leave little room for Democratic hopes. Strenuous exertions are being made, however, to carry Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, whose elections are all on the 13th, and whose voices will not be without effect in the national canvass. In these States Democratic activity is just now concentrated, and great expectations are based upon the potency of the greenback doctrine. It is of the utmost importance that these States be secured by the Republicans; and no zeal for the national ticket in other quarters will excuse blundering or indifference here. The judgment of Pennsylvania and Ohio will react upon New-Jersey and New-York; and that of Indiana will not be without weight in Michigan and Illinois. The earlier local struggles will have much to do with the later and larger result.

The danger to be apprehended is that of a too entire dependence upon the Southern vote to determine the contest for the Presidency. The vote of the reconstructed States is assumed as for Grant and Colfax as a matter of course. The experience of Georgia should moderate assurance in this particular. Moreover, the probability of gigantic frauds, and even of violence, in these States, in order that their votes may be enshrouded in doubt and dispute, should teach the Republican Party the wisdom of winning the battle without depending upon Southern aid. If the South come in, as it were, to ratify a result achieved by the might of Northern Republicanism, the effect will be good upon both sections. Circumstances may make it the arbiter in the struggle; but *that* would be unfortunate, however right legally or morally.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* proposes that the two parties "shall agree that the Southern States shall not participate" in the election. The proposition is impracticable, and to the South unjust. But the idea on which it rests is not undeserving of attention as affording reasons for conducting the contest with the smallest possible dependence upon the Southern States. The possession of a Republican majority, irrespective of the South, is for many reasons desirable, and it rests with the North to make it possible.

The Course of Gold.

The upward course of gold reflects a general uneasiness which is not likely to abate during the continuance of the Presidential contest.

The renewal of speculation in gold is not altogether without cause. The exports of specie are sufficiently large to awaken apprehension as to the effect of any suddenly increased drain; while the weakened condition of the Treasury renders inoperative the check which has hitherto prevented a marked rise. The Secretary or his broker no longer controls the market; and as the banks have only a trifling accumulation, the sellers and buyers of gold are left to adjust rates as best they can. The aggregate reserve of gold is, indeed, much less than under proper management it would have been, and with the present exportations, its early improvement is not probable. The speculative odds, then—looking simply at the condition of the market—are favorable to a continued rise.

It must be remembered, however, that the renewed expectation of higher rates dates from the action of the Democratic Convention. The presumption was that the adoption by a powerful party of a platform committing it to quasi-repudiation in respect of the payment of the bonds, and to unblushing repudiation in respect of their taxation, would produce an immediate decline in the Frankfort and London markets. On this supposition the gold speculators acted. They reasoned, fairly enough, that with any fear in the minds of foreign holders as to the ultimate faith of the Government would begin a return of bonds, and a consequent addition to the demand for gold for exportation. Events have not verified the expectation. Foreign holders have more abiding confidence in the honor of the American Government than in the power of the Democratic Party. Bonds are not coming back. There is no enlargement of the demand for gold from this cause. And to this extent the speculative movement lacks justification.

On the other hand, it is not less true that there is no present likelihood of any large and fresh call for bonds, and that with a diminution or cessation of this demand may arise a necessity for shipping specie to meet maturing obligations abroad. Good fortune, so far, has enabled us to settle accounts with European creditors by transmitting national promises to pay. But for the enormous demand for bonds since the close of the war, the position of the country in regard to gold would have been much worse than it is. And in the absence of this lucky influence, we see no ground for expecting any noticeable reduction of the premium. The most we can reasonably hope for is such an amount of grain exports as will affect the balance of trade and prevent the sending out of gold in payment for imported goods. The bountiful grain harvest is the only real set-off to the hypothesis on which gold speculators rely.

The next best antidote will be the defeat of the party whose policy menaces public confidence. The disturbing tendencies of the Democratic Party are not confined to its attack upon the bondholders. They are manifest in its attitude on the reconstruction question, and in the danger of insurrection contingent upon its success. There can be no absolute safety for anything while the advent of this party to power remains among the possibilities. Certainly, there can be no strong expectation of putting down the price of gold pending a contest which may end in the installation of a President who has gone over to the repudiators, and of a Vice-President who notoriously promotes the revival of Southern anarchy.

The interests of commerce and finance are deeply involved in the issues of the election, upon the result of which depends the removal or destruction of confidence in the credit and peace of the country. This settled, the course of gold will once more admit of intelligent calculation, instead of being, as now, subject to the vicissitudes of speculation, and the uncertainties of a period pregnant with just causes of anxiety.

The Rumored Alliance Between Austria and Prussia.

It is impossible to disregard the significance of the rumors of a growing friendship between Prussia and Austria which have suddenly and simultaneously obtained currency in many different quarters in Europe. In a time of general distrust and want of confidence between nations, such as now exists in that quarter of the globe, strange reports of all kinds are soon started and easily gain publicity. But there is enough intrinsic probability in the rumors in question to render their existence at the present juncture a matter of considerable importance. Austria, it is said, has finally come to the conclusion that a good understanding with Prussia is a better guarantee for her safety than either her present isolation or a precarious alliance with France, hitherto supposed to be her only alternative. That she has within the present year declined such an alliance there can be little doubt. She has no reason to place confidence in the sincerity of France, or for the sake of a possible revenge for Sadowa, to join France in a war in which defeat would entail upon her the most terrible consequences. Had France stepped in to her aid against Prussia at the first, the alliance might have proved permanent. But now the case is different. Despite their present hesitation, the smaller South-German States must ultimately gravitate to Berlin, and it would unquestionably be wise in Austria to look to the future, and settle the terms of a really united Germany on a friendly basis. Austrian hopes of the leadership of Germany have been long since irretrieveably crushed. For her at once to acknowledge that of Prussia as affecting her own German Provinces and the Southern States is not to be expected. But if she cannot at present form part of a united Germany on Bismarck's basis, she can at least form an alliance with Prussia as close as that she can form with any other Power, and that, according to the general tenor of the rumors to which we have referred, is what she is about to do.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of such an alliance as affecting European affairs. Even France, with her gigantic power, would shrink from a contest with the entire German nationality united for military purposes. And, Germany being essentially non-aggressive, such an alliance would be a far greater guarantee of peace than the French army of 1,200,000 men, all the assertions of M. Rouher to the contrary notwithstanding. As to its practicability, the only question is as to the views on the matter taken by Hungary. For Austria to enter into it and for Hungary to keep aloof would prove a severe and scarcely supportable strain on the coherence of the new "Austro-Hungarian Monarchy." But there is no real reason why Hungary, on the understanding that war was only to be entered upon in case of aggression by France, should not enter also into the alliance. At present, of course, all is speculation; but it is clear that the present dead lock in European affairs cannot last forever, and an alliance between the two great German Powers would be more likely to terminate it in a peaceful manner than any other mode of settlement.

Responsibility of the Medical Professions.

Last Winter, during the public excitement and discussion which followed a case of accidental poisoning, through the error of a druggist's clerk in this vicinity, a most wholesome bill was introduced into our State Legislature, providing for a more strictly regulated system of qualifications and requirements for pharmaceutical medical and surgical licenses. It was modeled somewhat upon the admirable system of France, where the gentlemen of these professions, by reason of the high standard of admission and continuance in them, are among the most valued and reliable scientific men of the country. Even the remote provincial pharmacies there are administered by men who are professional adepts, and often scientific devotees, to whom some of the most important discoveries of the day are due. Besides the original qualifications required, a rigid governmental surveillance is maintained by means of the detailed register they are compelled to keep of the occurrences of their professional duty, and thus, particularly in the case of physicians and surgeons, are they all held to very strict account.

We believe that the particular bill to which we allude was passed over amid the rush of other and more immediately pressing business, but a recent incident in a neighboring State makes it prudent for us to recall the cause of its origin and to give a thought to our present condition in this regard.

In Hartford, Conn., two physicians are now under bonds for trial, in the police court of that city, charged with having produced an instrumental abortion upon a respectable married woman which resulted in her death. Whatever may be the merits of this particular case, the fact is not to be denied that the crime of abortion is practised at this day to a very alarming extent, and some means, both by enforcing the present laws and by providing still more stringent ones, should be adopted to lessen it. Statistics are familiar to the public, showing that the rate of increase among our native population is gradually diminishing here in the East. Of course there are various causes to be assigned for that, in the growth of wealth and luxury, the extravagant habits and fewer marriages of the young men and women, emigration to the West, and so on. But the fact remains that the shocking practice of abortion, which our laws rightly denominate as a crime, is becoming more and more extensive.

How can this be prevented or checked? Evidently not by appeals to the moral sense of the patients, for the fact that very many of them incur this frightful personal risk to do away with the legitimate fruit of marriage, and thus outrage the holiest and purest of earthly sentiments, shows that their morality is of the most insensitive order. It is only by the same course which will tend to protect the health and life of the community against all other species of malpractice in the professions which deal directly with the physical well-being of the people.

Physicians, surgeons and apothecaries must be held to a sterner and stricter responsibility to the law.

Entrance into all of these professions is a mere matter of dollars and cents. Diplomas and degrees bought with a cheap expenditure of time and money in one State are foolishly allowed to give a man freedom to practice in another State, even when its own requirements are of a higher character. Thousands of men sport their "M. D." in advertisements, on signs and in practice, who have no claim of any kind to it. And when once gained or assumed, these flimsy titles protect thousands of charlatans in filling their own pockets at the expense of the health and lives of their fellow-citizens. Thus reproach is brought upon professions which do really contain many of our most public-spirited, most honorable, wisest and most justly honored men.

Every year we read reports of great medical conventions and variously named assemblies of the associated professors of medical, chirurgical and pharmaceutical sciences. These gentlemen could not do a better thing for themselves and the communities whose lives they charge themselves with guarding than to elaborate the strictest possible system of admissions and subsequent professional checks and liabilities for all who would enter its honored precincts and practice its noble arts. An organized, united effort of these societies in the interest of true science and faithful performance of duty could effect a great deal in promoting the adoption of such a system in the different States—and a uniformity among the States would be one of the chief safeguards. Let them not wait until repetition of these awful crimes and fatal blunders causes their order to be cursed instead of blessed among men.

MINOR TOPICS.

The summary execution of six express robbers in Indiana by a Vigilance Committee, has struck terror among the desperadoes of the West, who fear that the example set by the citizens of Seymour may be followed by other communities. As a consequence, ruffians of all classes are fleeing from the wrath to come, and seeking safety in Canada, where they have lost no time in going to work. Already several robberies and burglaries have been committed over the border by these fellows, and the express companies have been forced to increase the number of their guards. During the war, Canada furnished congenial shelter, not to say aid and comfort, to American desperadoes, who thence crossed the border and carried robbery and rapine into our peaceful villages. Just now they appear to be going back on their friends in a very unpleasant manner.

The fact that Mr. J. Ross Browne, our new Minister to China, was accompanied in his outward start from San Francisco, yesterday, by Charles D. Poston, a Commissioner of the United States Agricultural Department, and Baron Ritchtshefen, an European geologist of repute, well-known by his scientific investigations in California, augurs well for the expedition, as it may be called. A more intimate knowledge of the resources and industries of that vast empire is what the world has been vainly striving after for the past twenty years, and the high favor in which American officials stand with the ruling powers there gives fair guarantee that all proper opportunities for inquiry will be allowed. With all England's world-encircling policy of force, the American talent for adaptability and the creation of mutual interests seems likely to be far more fruitful.

One wise point in the administration of the new line of cable telegraph between France and America is the fixing in the Company's charter of one hundred francs for twenty words as the maximum tariff to be charged. The high rates of the present cable have been perhaps excusable on the ground of a desire to make sure of ample returns for those who took the first risks and made the most precarious investments in what was once so problematical. But it was a timid and narrow policy even in that view; a lower rate would have enormously increased the business done, as it has in postage. By the competition that is to come, this will be remedied.

That so few accidents happen at our ferries is good proof that they are well managed, and that the American people know how to take care of themselves. We take it for granted that all the Companies desire to guard the public in so far as they can do so without too much sacrifice of their small profits by unnecessary outlay. We would therefore respectfully suggest that between Fulton Ferry and Fulton Market there is a crossing rendered dangerous at night by reason of darkness. The market is brilliantly illuminated within by the numerous booths along the street, and for persons either entering or leaving it the contrast of inner light and outer darkness is most blinding. A good gas-light on the outer corner of the market would remedy this danger without much expense.

The individual members of the late German Schuetzenfest shot pretty near the mark. But the Schuetzenfest itself shot rather wide of it—not being able in the end to pay its own shot, as the saying is. For, having overhauled their accounts and struck a balance, the managers find they are about $6,000 out of pocket—the outlay having exceeded the income by that sum. In this quandary, they have resolved to imitate the King of Thessaly, who, having lost his eyes in a quickset hedge, jumped in once more to "scratch them in again." In other words, they will have a second "Shooting-Festival" in September, and keep it up for two or three days. After which, we hope, they will find their debt liquidated, and the balance, if any, at the right side of the ledger.

The Pope seems inclined to take the back track a little on the Austrian question. The prompt reply of the Baron Von Beust intimating that he was going beyond his sphere in meddling with Austrian affairs met with such hearty applause all over the world that old Pius IX seems apprehensive of having lessened instead of increasing the influence of the Church. The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says that the Holy See, in reply to the dispatch of the Cabinet of Vienna, is preparing a memorandum to establish the statement that the Pope merely intended to warn the Roman Catholics of Austria, in his capacity as Supreme Head of the Church, that the recent laws in violation of the Concordat were oppugnant to Catholic dogmas, and not at all to arrogate to himself any right of interfering in the affairs of that State. This begins to look more like common sense. "Authority" has to submit to "reason" in these thinking days.

Prince Arthur, of England, has been made a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers and has gone to learn something of his supposed profession among the Sappers and Miners at Chatham. Instead of making themselves useful to the youthful scion of royalty by teaching him something, the entire staff of officers at the garrison seem to have devoted themselves to diverting His Royal Highness and basking in the delicious warmth of his radiant favor. Parades, dinners, courts-martial, amusements, official duties, discipline, military order, rank—everything is made subservient to the toadying of the ancient Major-Generals, Colonels and Majors who trot around in happy attendance on this little gentleman, this raw Lieutenant. The sharp-edged *Tomahawk* takes a clip at this state of things and calls it "mischievous flunkeyism," remarking thus severely:

> "The fact is that the appointment of Prince Arthur to the unfashionable corps of Royal Engineers, though well meant, has, thanks to the exertions of Maj.-Gen. Simmons, C. B., and his subordinates, been rendered a lamentable failure. It would have been better to have gazetted his Royal Highness to a commission in a regiment of Foot Guards, where he would have had a chance of associating not with flunkeys, but with gentlemen, among whom he would speedily have fallen into his proper place."

The terrible accident at Manchester, reported yesterday by cable, sounds a warning to constructors and managers of public places of amusement here. A false alarm of fire resulted in the immediate death of twenty-three persons, and broken limbs and other wounds to a large number besides. Not long since the burning of a tenement house, and the consequent death of five persons, sent a thrill of horror through our community, and caused such a vehement uprising of public opinion and journalistic denunciation and demand that our City authorities promptly instituted an investigation, and compelled tenement-owners to provide fire-escapes according to law. Must we wait for the needless mangling of many times five persons in some false or true alarm of fire at a theatre before sufficient *fear*-escapes are provided there?

The old story of the Yankee who was disgusted at finding in a rare English conservatory that a much-prized "Amerian Velvet Plant" was nothing but the common roadside mullen, has just met its pendant in a French work on floriculture. In Europe, as very widely here, there rages a passion for plants with huge leaves, having quaint and ornamental patterns of tracery running through them—*phyllomania* this passion is sometimes called. The *American Agriculturist* notes the fact that in the abovementioned French work the common Western plant known as *Rosin Weed* is recommended as desirable for ornamental purposes. But there is a lesson here that we might take advantage of, and instead of going abroad for rare and high-priced plants we could often find ample material for great beauty at home. Burdock and fifty other plentiful weeds would furnish really handsome decorative foliage around fountains, in conservatories and where the phyllomaniacs delight to spread broad leaves. But they will not be used, for decorations infer wealth, and wealth will have rarity—whether it be beautiful or no.

Signor Moreno, the man with the Malay island, was, according to his own account, an aid-de-camp of Nena Sahib during the late East Indian rebellion, and advised him that he could never hope to get the better of the English without the help of Russia. But Nena did not seem to like the idea, thinking probably that the Russians would be as bad as the Britons on the Jumma or the Ganges. Morena has already offered his Barataria, he says, to the King of Italy and the French Emperor, neither of whom seemed ready to pounce upon it with avidity. It would appear to be a large island, since it has several rajahs. But the Signor does not say whether it has a port or not. An island in the Pacific without a good port would be of very little value to the United States.

The recent case of questionable if not improper commitment to an insane asylum, and the interest lately aroused by two articles concerning "Modern Lettres de Cachet" in one of the magazines, and the extensive movement in the matter of new institutions of retreat and reformation for confirmed inebriates, show that the treatment of those who cannot take care of themselves is a live subject in these days. The necessity for assistance, the mode of supplying it, and the dangers attending all sides of this delicate question, should not be suffered to fall out of sight. In Britain it is receiving much attention. In Scotland the Lunacy Board made a suggestion, which Parliament carried into effect, making it lawful for asylums to receive patients on their own written application to be restrained and treated—particularly dipsomaniacs, many of whom are more willing than a physician would be to certify to their wretched and irresponsible condition of mind and body. The new asylum on Ward's Island comprises this among its wise regulations, and we hope to see it extended to others. It will be productive of much good.

A peculiar case of drowning at Fort Hamilton is reported in our columns this morning. Several soldiers under sentence of a court-martial to wear balls and chains were sent by the commanding officer, in charge of a guard, to bathe in the bay. One of these got beyond his depth, was dragged down by the thirty-two-pound ball attached to his leg and was drowned. With a guard of soldiers at his command, it would seem as if the officer in charge might have prevented any attempt at escape, even though the balls and chains had been removed for a few moments from the prisoners' limbs, and the poor fellows permitted to enjoy their bath without endangering their lives.

AMUSEMENTS.

New-York Theatre.

"Foul Play" was acted for the second time last evening, at this theatre, to a good audience. The gentleman who has been accused of doctoring the two English dramatizations for the American market, sends us the following communication:

New-York Theatre, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the drama of "Foul Play" this morning, I find my name mentioned as having "compiled" the production, from Mr. Dion Boucicault's London version and Mr. Chas. Reade's Leeds ditto.

The statement is an erroneous one, and I beg you will kindly contradict the same. The play produced last evening was received from Mr. Harry Palmer, as accredited "Agent and Literary Proprietor" for the United States, and the names of Messrs. Boucicault and Reade figure as the authors. With respect I remain, truly yours,

FRED. G. MAEDER.

This, of course, ought to clear Mr. Maeder of a grave charge, and it is certain the dramatization of Mr. Reade's novel produced in this City, betrays more amateurish handling than Mr. Maeder, after his experience, should show. Still, the momentous question remains, who is it that has spoiled two good plays to make one bad one?

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool July 25 and Queenstown July 26, arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Holsatia*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone and the Working Classes—The Demonstration at Hyde Park—Proceedings in Parliament—Pertinacity of the Opposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

Another week of immense discredit to party government and traditions! It began badly and it has ended badly. Mr. Gladstone set the evil example, and others have been only too quick to follow it. Had Mr. Disraeli been mean enough to perform an act corresponding to one of which Mr. Gladstone was guilty this day week, there would have been an outcry against him such as we have seldom heard in this country. You must know that a wretched worthless creature named Finlen, formerly a mock barrister at a most obscene place of entertainment called the "Judge and Jury," in Leicester-square, has exchanged the calling of political agitator for that of a dirty panderer to indecent tastes. To be a "leader of the people," he found it was far more profitable than to spout disgusting ribaldry for the amusement of a drunken audience. This man's children, as the landlord of the house in which he lives told a magistrate yesterday, are left in the midst of dirt and filth to starve, while the father goes about haranguing the working classes on their hardships and wrongs. It is the old story of the unprincipled demagogue raving about the oppression of government, while he lives in idleness upon the earnings of better men, and leaves his home and family to go to ruin.

This contemptible impostor has suddenly sprung into a sort of fame by no less a man than Mr. Gladstone receiving him into his house, and holding a formal consultation with him in reference to the Irish Church and the propriety of calling a Sunday meeting of the "working classes" in Hyde Park. Mr. Gladstone knew that Finlen was a man of the most worthless character; he knew (for he alluded to it last night in the House of Commons) that Finlen had committed a great outrage at the Home office last year, and that he has been everywhere proclaiming sedition ever since. Nevertheless, so blindly eager is Mr. Gladstone to court the working classes, hoping, by their means, to get back to power at the next election; so incapable is he of distinguishing between the true workingman and the unscrupulous and dissolute demagogue, that he received this Finlen, and encouraged him to call the meeting in Hyde Park. He did not say, "Yes, hold your meeting," but he said "the reasons for its being held are well worthy of consideration"—and this was understood precisely as Mr. Gladstone wished and intended it to be understood, as an invitation to Finlen to go on. The Liberal leader expected an immense "demonstration," but instead of that a few thousand roughs gathered together, and all sorts of disgraceful scenes and incidents took place. Peaceable passers by were mobbed, hustled, or robbed. Men mounted the stumps of trees dressed in white surplices, and recited a mock litany, the response to which was "Save us, good Gladstone." Altogether, the exhibition was the most scandalous ever seen in recent years in this country, and Mr. Gladstone went out of his way to make himself responsible for it. Last night, upon being called to answer for it by a private member, he spun out a long string of ponderous words, like a conjuror pulling yards of ribbon from his mouth, but he could not deny the grave imputations which will ever rest upon his character through this alliance with such a castaway as Finlen. He could not deny, that is, that he was ready and willing to pick up any dirty instrument he could find for the sake of raising a commotion out of doors, and that he cares less even for the maintenance of law, order and public decency—all of which Finlen has violated—than for the promotion of that selfish ambition which his idolaters say is entirely absent from his character. No public man has ever lowered himself so utterly and inexcusably before.

Under these circumstances I was extremely curious to see what supporters of Mr. Gladstone, like the *Spectator*, would say of a transaction which immeasurably degrades all our public life. I turned over its pages and found not a word on the subject. Would the *Spectator* have been silent if Mr. Disraeli had held a solemn consultation with a low-lived adventurer professing Tory principles, who was trying to excite a breach of the peace on the seventh day? Or can anyone suppose that the people of this country will look with approval upon the hypocrisy of Mr. Gladstone, or the wild and reckless charlatanism of which he has been guilty? One journal which is bitterly hostile to the Ministry and the Tory Party has not, I am glad to say, scrupled to speak out its mind on this occurrence. I refer to the *Saturday Review*. I am convinced that the great body of the working classes, who loathe the Finlens although Mr. Gladstone fawns upon them, would agree with every word the *Saturday* says. It was Mr. Gladstone's business, urges the writer, before receiving Finlen to have informed himself properly about him. "Finlen was known to be the lowest and most contemptible agitator in London—so low and contemptible was he that not a single mob leader or associate would have anything to do with him." That, however, did not deter Mr. Gladstone from getting what *help* he could from him. I defy any observer of English affairs to mention an incident which reflects so much discredit on the motives and character of our public men. Mr. Gladstone told Finlen that "he was always pleased to receive a deputation of real workingmen, such as those now before him." Was this mere humbug, or was it meant in earnest? Mr. Gladstone's "conscience" is a well-known article—his followers are always crying out "Come and look at Mr. Gladstone's conscience! It is the largest, and finest, and most sensitive ever seen." It has another recommendation which they do *not* mention—Mr. Gladstone can put it into his pocket whenever he thinks proper. And he thinks proper very often.

Says the *Saturday*:

> "It is impertinent to suggest the possibility of Pitt or Grey, Peel or Melbourne or Palmerston, talking to a Finlan in this fashion; covertly insinuating approval of the objects and plans of notorious traffickers in sedition and riot, and yet, with a cunning reserve and studied ambiguity of language, declining responsibility for the consequences. What followed was what, of course, Finlan wanted. * * The incident only shows that, with every sense, Mr. Gladstone lacks common sense; and where prudence is not, statesmanship is impossible. Every week's experience only shows Mr. Gladstone's deplorable incapacity for supreme power; and the leader who, in the blind lust for adulation submits to the greasy hug of the panderer to obscenity and the accomplice of blasphemy, and the avowed advocate of Fenianism, which Finlan is, must not be surprised if he alienates the confidence of friends, and, while exasperating the acrimony of enemies, repels the sympathies of the serious and reflecting."

As matters began, so have they gone on. The House of Commons has been a scene of more or less confusion all the week, and last night there was a furious "row." Mr. Milner Gibson—who was a noisy Radical until his mouth was stopped with a place—got into a broil with the Home Secretary, or the Home Secretary got into a broil with him, and there was a great outburst of personalities. The Speaker had to exhort the House to behave with a little moderation. The object of the Opposition has been to embarrass the Government and defeat every measure which they brought forward, including measures acknowledged to be of the greatest public value and importance. The Electric Telegraphs bill comprised a project admitted to be for the benefit of the people at large, and free from the faintest trace of party interest on one side or the other. The bill for the prevention of bribery was a similar measure. Both have been constantly obstructed, by fair means and foul, and with regard to the telegraphs, it is admitted by the *Times* and other Liberal journals that the tactics of the Opposition have cost the country three or four millions sterling. It is the same with everything else. People who are not professional politicians are tired of seeing all this sharp practice. Of course they cling to the hope that everything will be different in a new Parliament. Why should it? Is there to be some wonderful change in human nature in general, and the Gladstonian nature in particular? If Mr. GLADSTONE could succeed in getting a few men like FINLAN in the House—although that is not at all what he wants—should we find the tone of the third estate so very much improved?

Justice has been done to a deceased statesman during the week—very full justice. Next to a lamented personage, whom it is unnecessary to name the nation is supposed to deplore the loss of Lord PALMERSTON, although down to the present time the former has received nearly all the statues. Now, however, Lord PALMERSTON's likeness has been set up in the town of Romsey, and a stained glass window has been put in the church, the window being intended "to exemplify the idea of government descending from heaven to earth." What on earth could have suggested the name of Lord PALMERSTON in connection with such an idea? Mr. GLADSTONE—who, as the man of the week, demands frequent mention—went down to Romsey and made one of his involved and labyrinthine speeches. There was a kind of funeral solemnity about the oration which certainly did not lessen the "weight" of Mr. GLADSTONE's style. In one place he said, "Although his bones do not rest in his native village, but *on the contrary*, repose in Westminster Abbey," &c.—the remark apparently being modeled on the well-known address of the country justice to a prisoner charged with theft: "Providence has blessed you with health and strength, *instead of which* you go about the country stealing ducks." Lord PALMERSTON—can any one state what good he did for England?—has been ardently praised by his old followers this week, and naturally enough Mr. LOWE, and others whom he patronized here below, have been loudest in their eulogiums. The *Spectator*, however, writes a very just and discriminating criticism upon the whole affair, and people generally have taken no interest whatever in the ceremony.

The House, thank Heaven! will probably complete its sittings next week, and Parliament will probably be prorogued the week after. Small loss to any one. The money has all been voted, and as I hear Mr. DISRAELI wrote to a friend, "We are threatened with a heavy thunderstorm, but, now that the estimates are passed, it is nothing more than sheet-lightning." This is one of DISRAELI's happy hits of description. The session will, no doubt, still be extremely disagreeable while it lasts, but we are near the end of it, and the Premier expectant will soon resume his "pilgrimage of passion."

There is a great discussion going on in the *Daily Telegraph* about the old question whether a man of limited means does well to marry. Let people try it, and they'll soon find out all about it. The curious part of the correspondence is that it has merged entirely into controversy about emigration—where to go and whither to go. I should advise the inquirers to go; as to the whither, it is of little consequence. There are too many of us here, and how is it possible for marriage to mend that evil?

I am sure that many of your readers will learn with great pleasure that Mr. THURLOW WEED, who is now in London, has been much benefitted by his voyage, and is fairly on the way to a quick recovery. May his visit be the means of entirely restoring his health.

THE ENGLISH NATION.

Further Speeches by British Statesmen—Address of John Bright at Birmingham—His Opinion of Some American Institutions.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT was present on July 24 at a dinner given in Birmingham to the members for the borough and the Corporation by Mr. J. AVERY, the Mayor. In reply to a toast, Mr. BRIGHT spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT.

He remarked that two days previous he had been reading a long speech delivered by a Birmingham man, now an eminent Minister in one of the Australian colonies, who said that wherever Englishmen went they took with them the institution of a public dinner, and he wished that institution might be perpetuated. Though he (Mr. BRIGHT) agreed in this, he nevertheless felt himself in a difficulty. A few days ago Mr. DIXON wrote to him to say that at this meeting he was likely to find himself in a very difficult position, as he would meet with all sorts of people—meaning men of various shades of politics—and would be expected to make a long speech in which politics were to be strictly excluded. Under these circumstances, he had almost felt tempted to buy at a railway station on his road to Birmingham a work which professed to give model speeches for every conceivable occasion. His own opinion was that politics were treated with some unfairness on these occasions, inasmuch as questions were excluded from the discussion of social gatherings which, although they were likely to come under the cognizance of Parliament, could not now be treated as questions of party politics. He instanced the subject of education, and showed how the settlement of the question had been retarded in consequence of the way in which party heat had been imported into it in the first instance, whereas in these days it might be discussed in all its bearings without passion. The question which first brought him into public life was the question of the Corn laws. Many would recollect the fierce animosity excited throughout the country by the discussion of that question. In the early days of Corn law agitation the strongest views were expressed. One enthusiastic man, with the martial name of CHOWLER, declared that the yeomanry could as easily ride upon Manchester as upon Paris; and, in point of fact, opinions were freely vented twenty years ago which were now simply looked up on with amusement. Now, the same was to be said upon the question of Parliamentary Reform. He himself had been much reviled for the warmth of his speeches on that subject, and yet in the end the Minister who more than others had strongly expressed his disapprobation found himself converted to the views he (Mr. BRIGHT) had advocated, and accepted to the full the doctrines and propositions he had offered to the public. He now heard from the leading men of the party to which he had been most opposed, that in their opinion the time would not be long before there must be a change in the distribution of seats. It was scarcely possible to speak to a man on the Government side of the House, who did not think that the county franchise might be as safely extended as the borough franchise. Of course, he did not dispute that, and more than that, he found among these gentlemen many just and fair-minded men who believed that, looking at elections, particularly with regard to the great boroughs with their very large constituencies, it would be required merely as a matter of machinery to introduce in some form the vote by ballot. Even Mr. STUART MILL, who had long objected to the ballot, was becoming a convert, and was of opinion that it might be tried in Ireland. In these remarks he (Mr. BRIGHT) was not giving any opinion of his own, but a slight sketch or narrative of what had been occurring within the memory of those he was addressing. He proposed to draw from it a lesson which he hoped would be of use to all political parties in the country—namely, that questions must constantly arise affecting the unity and solidity of the United Kingdom, which, although first discussed with heat and party feeling, must ultimately be settled to the satisfaction of everybody upon a fair and liberal basis. Alluding to the Irish question, he observed that within the last fortnight he had been in Ireland, and having seen a great many people in Limerick, on the banks of the Shannon, and in Dublin, he was there to state his belief that there was a sensibly improved feeling among the Catholic majority, who seemed to think that the English Parliament were honestly turning their minds to investigate the questions which had hitherto made the great difficulty which Ireland had been to the United Kingdom. The general impression was that the Established Church in Ireland was as good as gone; but, at the same time, they looked to that party in England which proposed to disestablish the Irish Church for generous dealing, sympathy, and fairness in the great transaction which they believed now to be inevitable. There were, however, other questions with regard to Ireland which called for settlement, the chief of which was the land question. There was a universal complaint that the great bulk of the proprietors of the soil did not reside in the country, and performed none of the duties of proprietors, but took their incomes and expended them in Dublin or in foreign capitals. This and other questions must come on for future settlement, and he hoped they would be treated in a spirit which would result in binding in a union that would never end the islands of Great Britain and Ireland. In a country like this, where we had learnt to make revolutions without violence, revolutions were most beneficent even to those who were most opposed to them. At this moment we had a free Press, a free platform, and a free Parliament. Some people looked with alarm upon democratic institutions. *He should himself be very sorry in some things to Americanize our institutions.* In the course of a few months both countries would be engaged in a great political struggle. We should be engaged in returning a new Parliament, and the United States would be employed in the election of a new Chief Magistrate, who would have to direct the affairs of that nation for the next four years. We might have a change of Administration following our election, and in America, in all probability, the same result would follow; but there was one thing they had in the United States which he would be grievously sorry to see imported into this country—they had in the change of a four years' dynasty a change in almost all their officers throughout what might be called their internal establishments. *Such a change would be most disadvantageous in this country.* At the same time America was setting us an example in the reduction of her public expenditure which we ought to follow. There was nothing, he thought, which could justify our enormous military and naval armament, and he asked why it was, although the United States and other nations had a very large trade and commerce with China and the East, all the police of those seas was paid for out of English taxation. He contended that to the enormous burden of the taxation we bore was to be attributed the vast amount of pauperism that was found to exist in the lowest strata of society. In his public career he had always desired to serve the true interests of the country, and he hoped that he and all of them would be able to say when their public life came to an end, if they were permitted, in the quiet of domestic life to look back upon political struggles, that all their efforts had been directed to this—to achieve all that came before their eye which was worthy of achievement, to do something to smooth the path and to enable their children hereafter to make certain progress toward a brighter and a happier day.

Mr. BRIGHT subsequently, in a brief complimentary speech, proposed the health of the Mayor, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Progress of Education in the United Kingdom.

A blue-book, containing the annual report of the Committee of Council on Education for the year 1867-68, has just been published for the information of Parliament. From this document it appears that during the year to which the report refers there had been an increase on the return of the year previously in the number of schools or departments of schools actually inspected, amounting to 1,005, and in the number of children amounting to 103,496. There was also an increase of 742 certificated teachers, 163 assistant teachers, and 564 pupil teachers. A great divergence is pointed out between the provisions made for normal training and the employment of it, and this is said to be a question of the utmost gravity. It does not arise from want of funds, but from want of suitable candidates; and the Commissioners do not seem to be inclined to relax the stringent regulations which are felt to be necessary. The Inspectors report almost uniformly ill of the scholars visited for simple inspection. The average attendance of day scholars at schools in England and Wales actually inspected, and aided with grants for their maintenance during the past year was 911,681, which is only 4.2 per cent. of the population, roughly estimated; and it thus appears, that of every 11 children of laboring classes at school, the average number of those attending in the past year was about four. A further examination shows that out of every 100 children present daily, 22.3 are disqualified either by age or the number of attendances, for individual examination; that of the remaining 77.7, the number actually presented for examination was 66.3, and of those who passed without failure in any one of the subjects, 42.6. It, moreover, attention be confined to the scholars over 10 years of age, and therefore approaching the end of their school time, it appears that out of every 100 of those scholars examined only 62.4 passed without failure, although 45 were examined in the three lower standards, and those who passed without failure in the three higher standards were only 31.3 out of the 100. The Commissioners remark that these unsatisfactory results lie occasionally with the schools themselves, especially in the suburbs and other quarters of large towns where the poor are congregated under a clergyman struggling single-handed; but in an overwhelmingly greater proportion it lies in the irregularity of attendance. The Commissioners report what, we presume, cannot be regarded as a very common fault—viz., the unnecessary multiplication of schools in some districts. When, however, this is the case, the means of efficient education are dissipated, and proper control of the scholars is sacrificed in the competition for them.

FRANCE.

The Proposed Formation of a New Liberal Party—M. Ollivier and the Emperor as its Organizers.

Paris (July 24) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Revue Moderne* of to-morrow is to give the story of M. EMILE OLLIVIER's negotiations with the Court. It appears that the Duc DE MORNY was the first to make advances, and that while the Emperor was in Algeria the Empress sent M. OLLIVIER an invitation to dine, which was accepted on the condition that M. OLLIVIER should not be received as a deputy by the Empress in her quality of Sovereign. A second invitation was sent by Her Majesty some little time afterward, and hardly had M. OLLIVIER been received when the Emperor entered, and is said to have been much struck and charmed at the simplicity of the theories sustained with courageous eloquence by the young deputy. On his side, M. OLLIVIER did not escape the seductive power of the Emperor. A sort of tie was formed, and a Liberal conspiracy, with M. DE MORNY at its head, was set on foot in the Tuileries. The plot was about to bear fruit when the Duc DE MORNY died. After an interregnum, Count WALEWSKI succeeded to the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif, and M. OLLIVIER was received by the Count, who is liberal, and has an aversion to M. ROUHER, on the same terms as previously. But times had changed, and the Emperor by no means accorded the same confidence to Count WALEWSKI as to the Duc DE MORNY; M. ROUHER weighed heavy in the balance. In 1866, after a conversation with the Countess WALEWSKI, the Emperor sent for M. OLLIVIER, who was informed, however, that an interview would be useless if he did not pledge himself to accept a portfolio. M. OLLIVIER promised, and consequently was Minister when he entered the Emperor's Cabinet on the 10th of January, 1867. In an interview which lasted two hours, he pleaded the cause of the Press and right of meeting; the Emperor yielded what was asked, and M. OLLIVIER was to carry out his programme with M. ROUHER if that Minister would consent, and without him if he would not. M. OLLIVIER then asked the Emperor to give him back his promise, as he would be better able to defend the new policy just decided on as an independent deputy. His Majesty, little accustomed to such demands, accepted, honoring M. OLLIVIER for his request. The new laws were some time being hatched, and the Deputy of Paris reminded the Emperor of his promises in a rather severe tone, and received as an answer that the difficulty of recasting the Ministry had caused the delay, which would come to an end the next day. The 10th of January—the date of the Emperor's liberal letter—came, and M. ROUHER was directed to consult with M. OLLIVIER the best way of carrying out the new measures. To M. ROUHER he said: "I have four things to tell you. First. They say I wish to replace you as Minister of State; if you believe this, put the question to me in the Chamber. Second. If you are Minister to-day you owe your place to me; if you doubt it ask the Emperor. Third. I will assist you without any *arrière-pensée*. Fourth. I beg you will march in the way opened to you to-day, and not fancy yourself bound by your resistance of yesterday; that you will remember that a man never contradicts himself when he does better." Such is a brief summary of the coming explanation, and if M. EMILE OLLIVIER showed weakness in not defending the policy he persuaded the Emperor to adopt, he has displayed wonderful abnegation, and will, no doubt, regain the confidence of his constituents for exhibiting a rare quality.

MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.

The Latest Statement in Regard to the Empress Charlotte's Condition—A Sad Picture.

From Le Mémorial Diplomatique, July 23.

There is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that the recovery of the unhappy Princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of Her Majesty from Miramar to Laeken. Withdrawn from the rigorous isolation to which she was ordered by the medical men at Miramar, and having returned to scenes dear to the recollections of her youth and to the bosom of the Royal family of Belgium, where she is surrounded with the most affectionate attentions, the dejected spirits of the Empress CHARLOTTE appeared to revive, and she seemed by degrees to assume her former serenity. Her Majesty beguiled her leisure with painting, and by keeping up a correspondence with the members of the Imperial family of Austria, and other friends, in walking in the beautiful park of Laeken, or by carriage exercise in the environs of the palace. She took her meals regularly in company with the King and Queen of the Belgians; in short, with the exception of certain little restraints which were still necessary, she appeared to be in a fair way of perfect recovery. Suddenly, in the beginning of June, on the approach of the anniversary of the tragedy of Queretaro, symptoms of internal agitation manifested themselves to such a degree as to occasion apprehensions of a fresh attack of delirium, which soon developed itself. The Empress is now a prey to the most extraordinary excitement, aggravated by the excessive heat and the want of sleep, to which Her Majesty is subject. As at Miramar, she had an invincible aversion to every description of food, although she herself orders every morning what she would like to have at her meals. She refuses to sit at the table, and will not taste anything unless it is offered to her by Queen MARIE-HENRIETTE, her sister-in-law, who takes a seat by her side and feeds her like a child. At bedtime it often happens that the Queen is obliged to use her personal influence to prevail upon the Empress to retire to rest. It is altogether incorrect to state, as some journals have done, that the Empress CHARLOTTE seeks an opportunity of escaping from the Palace of Laeken, to return to Miramar. On the contrary, notwithstanding the disordered state of her mind, she is able to feel the value of the care which is taken of her by the King and Queen of the Belgians, who watch over her with the most tender solicitude, and she fears nothing so much as the possibility of her departure for Miramar. The apprehension, indeed, of such a contingency constantly afflicts her, and in a great degree occasions her want of sleep. In physical health the Empress continues to be as well as possible, and her medical advisers are of opinion that the only efficient remedy for the present attack is by all available means to spare Her Majesty every kind of emotion. This will explain why all other persons excepting the members of the royal family are prohibited from seeing her, and why she is allowed to receive no correspondence of a nature to make any impression upon her mind, which imperatively demands the most perfect repose.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Reported Discovery of Gold Fields—Intense Excitement Prevalent.

From the London Times, (City article,) July 25.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope tend to confirm the report recently received with regard to gold discoveries beyond the Transvaal Republic. Some of the accounts in circulation are of the wildest description, but setting these aside there is reason to believe, not only that deposits exist, but that they are very rich and extensive. They appear to be situated about 500 miles from Potchefstrom, a town on the southern border of the Transvaal, and the route is reported to be healthy and abounding in game. It is also alleged that the chief is friendly and anxious to come under British protection. There is a tradition that the Portuguese sent an expedition in the sixteenth century to work these mines, which failed through the prevalence of fever and the poisonous fly described by Dr. LIVINGSTONE as destructive to horses and cattle. It ascended the Zambesi as far as Sena, but those who did not perish turned back, and no attempt has since been made. Some of the Cape travelers know the line of route well, and further and more distinct particulars may, therefore, soon be expected. Natal is the nearest seaport to the district, and expeditions will most likely be organized from that colony as well as from the Cape. Should the expectations entertained be confirmed even in but a moderate degree an impulse will be given to that and the other settlements which will speedily retrieve the depression of the past few years. The following extract from a letter written by a merchant ordinarily of sober views, and dated from Cape Town, the 4th ult., indicates that the discovery has created a frenzy even greater than that which always arises under such circumstances, and which almost invariably ends in disappointment:

"Reports of the existence of extensive gold-fields beyond the Transvaal Republic appear to be fully corroborated, richer and more extensive, it is said, than anywhere else. In fact, it is thought the ancient Ophir has been struck. What do you think of gold in heavy veins imbedded in white quartz—auriferous quartz—in thirty different localities, and immense surface strata, rich in gold, the one 22 miles broad and the other 60 miles long, with parallel veins, and width of from two to three miles?"

THE DENTISTS' CONVENTION.

Dental Literature and Histology—Micro-Photography—Miscellaneous Matters and Adjournment of the Convention.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

The Dental Association, which has sat for four days, adjourned this afternoon. At the morning session a resolution was adopted recommending the dentists of the different States to secure the passage of laws restricting the practice of dentistry to regularly qualified persons, similar to those lately enacted in New-York and Ohio. The report of the Committee naming the standing committees on business and scientific subjects for the ensuing year was confirmed.

The Committee on Dental Literature reported through Dr. M. S. DEAN, of Chicago; it noticed the new books, and new editions of older works, on various branches of dentistry, issued during the year, as well as the various dental journals. Especial notice was taken of the recent work of Dr. ARTHUR, of Baltimore, on the treatment of children's teeth, and also of the new edition of Dr. TAFT's *Operative Dentistry*; the new edition of Dr. HARRIS' *Dictionary of Dental Surgery*, edited by Dr. GORGAS, was highly commended; and so also were the *Chemical Essays* of Dr. G. WATT, of Cincinnati. The *Dental Cosmos, Dental Times, Dental Register of the West*, and *American Journal of Dental Sciences*, received the hearty commendation of the Committee to the support of the profession.

A paper on Dental Histology, by Dr. S. P. CUTLER, of Holly Springs, Miss., was read; it reviewed the statements and theories of KOLLIKER, VIRCHOU, TOMES, BEALE, and other investigators on the structure and formation of the dental tissues, and announced quite confidently the results of the author's microscopical observations in the same field.

Dr. JUDD, of St. Louis, took exception to the reported discoveries, on the ground that it was a well-settled rule among scientific men, that any new discoveries should be accompanied on their announcement by such details of the processes passed through as would enable others to go over and verify each step of the investigation. In regard to the fibrils, demonstrated by TOMES, on the tubules of the dentine, he said that at the time he wrote the existence of ultimate nerve fibres had not been demonstrated by BEALE; but the latter had since found that the germinal mass of the dentine penetrated the tubuli, and had seen the ultimate nerve fibres break up and penetrate the germinal matter. The dentinal tubes being one-ten-thousandth of an inch, could, of course, be penetrated by the ultimate nerve fibres, which were only one hundred thousandth. As to the theory that the dentinal fibrils of TOMES were a *post-mortem* product of the coagulation of albumen, it was only necessary to recall the fact that albumen does not spontaneously coagulate.

Dr. MCQUILLEN, of Philadelphia, made an exceedingly interesting statement of the achievements in micro-photography of Drs. WOODWARD and CURTIS, of the Surgical Bureau of the War Department. Dr. WOODWARD had demonstrated to his mind, that with a one-eighth objective of WALES, the same results could be obtained as with a fiftieth of POWER and LELAND; which, in view of the delicacy of these lenses, and their costliness, (the one-eighth costing $50, and the fiftieth about $300,) was a consideration of very great importance. There was every expectation that by aid of the electric light still better results in photographing microscopic objects would shortly be obtained.

Dr. J. S. LATIMER, of New-York, exhibited a very satisfactory specimen, colored with carmine, showing the interglobular spaces in a section of dentine from a perfectly developed tooth.

Owing to the amount of business pressing, a resolution was adopted allowing members to write their views on the subjects of the various reports, and send them to the Publication Committee.

The Committee on Publication then presented their report, with the transactions of the past three years, forming two handsome volumes. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks passed.

At the afternoon session, three amendments to the constitution, proposed last year, were carried, providing for a change in the time of meeting to the first Tuesday of August; requiring the adoption by every society represented in the Association of its code of ethics, and prohibiting the admission of any person expelled from a local society. The report of the Committee on Revision of By-laws was adopted, which, with the amendments to the constitution, secure more perfectly all the safeguards which on the first day of the session were in such imminent danger.

The reports from the remaining Committees on Dental Education, Histology, Therapeutics, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, were read and referred without discussion for lack of time.

A large number of improved instruments and appliances were exhibited in the daily clinics, some of them of great value.

A delegation of dentists from Canada presented themselves but were not admitted, the terms of the constitution requiring residence in the United States. It appeared, on the statement of one of the Canadians, that American dentists were allowed to practice in Canada on condition of a residence of two years and taking the oath of allegiance, except that they might practice without these qualifications as the assistant of a Canadian.

At 6:30 the President arose and congratulated the Association on the happy termination of the session, and on the adoption of the amendments to the constitution and by-laws. It appeared on the first and second days of the session as though the constitutional restrictions were broken down and we were floating to chaos; but better counsels had at length prevailed, and the Association was now placed on a better basis than ever before. Thanking the members for their kindness, and encouraging them to the highest efforts for professional advancement, he declared the Association adjourned to the first Tuesday of August, 1869, at Saratoga Springs.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT IN CHURCH.—In our issue of Saturday we printed an account of the arrest of two young men of this city for disturbing religious worship in Great Bend, Penn. The men were not arrested. They do not, however, deny that they disturbed the meeting, by pulling out a bottle and drinking whisky therefrom, and smoking their pipes in church. If the young men were not arrested it is certainly their good fortune, since by their conduct they were justly entitled to the punishment our informants ascribed to them.—*Binghamton Republican, Aug. 3.*

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

A Reply to Major Egan's Letter—Formal Challenge from the Montgomery Light Guard.

The following reply to the letter from Major EGAN (referee at the late champion drill) to Col. WARD of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., has been addressed to that officer:

BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1868.

Brevet Major John Egan, U. S. Infantry:

SIR: Having read your communication of the 31st ultimo, to Col. WARD, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., in relation to the decision made by you at the champion drill on Thursday last, I feel it a duty I owe myself and my command to deny very much contained therein.

Referring to the performances of Company E, you state that "throughout the whole drill there was an honest adherence to the tactics which the other company did not follow." Was not this company formed wrong, Sir; and when an officer cannot form his company properly should he hope for success? And then the idea of presenting two corporals with four sergeants, when he was known to have a greater number, is preposterous. In wheeling, large gaps were frequently observable in the ranks of Company E, and in the double time movement two or three files frequently broke away from the left, making almost a turn for a wheel. If my command did not appear steady it was caused by Lieut.-Col. MCAFEE pointing with finger and pencil at my men and speaking very loudly in order to distract their attention. When I asked that this be stopped you promised that it should be, but it was continued, nevertheless. Prominent musicians declare that the quick time of the company was at the rate of more than 130 steps to the minute; every eye in marching struck the ground at a distance of not more than seven paces, and the heads were always down. These are only a few of the mistakes that an impartial eye could have easily detected.

Again you state: "I faithfully took notice of everything." This statement conflicts greatly with a declaration made by you on the field, when, after asking me if there was any movement I wished the other company to execute, and my replying that I desired to see them wheel in double time, as I had done it, you appeared surprised, and with an astonished air, inquired if my company had executed the movement. I wheeled the company ten times in double time, Sir, and, singular to relate, you did not perceive either movement, and yet profess to have faithfully observed everything.

"The ground," you state, "was obstructed often during the drill of your company, and once during the drill of Capt. FINAN's. He complained of it, and I had the drill stopped at once." This statement *I deny verbatim*. A company of skirmishers marched in double time, during the entire drill, in front of Company E, keeping its front always clear. Where was that company, Major, when my command was being drilled? Not until I halted the company and positively refused to continue the drill, did you cause a space to be cleared and the noise to be stopped? You "saw no disposition on the part of the audience to discourage either company?" Did you not hear the hisses and groans of the Twelfth Regiment at every supposed mistake of ours? Did not a policeman endeavor to eject our judge, Capt. MOORE, from the ground (notwithstanding he remonstrated and stated that he was a judge,) forbearing only when I struck him with my sword? And there were other injustices, Major, which you must have perceived.

In presenting the flag you took occasion to remark that once or twice the Captain of Company I was not in his proper position. This statement does not appear in your letter. Perhaps you have thought better of that assertion, as it will be perceived by paragraph 569 of Upton, referring to the position of the Captain, that "in the company drill he may go where his presence is necessary."

Your decision could not be made upon personal observation, as you took no notes whatever; and, as you have admitted that there were some movements you did not perceive, I take it that you relied solely on the points shown you by Col. MCAFEE, who declared that he "was acting as a lawyer and not as a judge for his company." You were not selected, Sir, as a referee by us; simply *accepted*, and that after four o'clock on the day of the drill upon the drilling ground. Capt. MCAFEE was notified a week previous that Capt. MOORE, judge for the Montgomeries, was ready to confer with the Webster's judge relative to the selection of a referee, but no answer was received, and not until after our arrival in New-York did we know who was to be judge for Company E. Then, to our surprise, we learned he was a brother to Capt. MCAFEE. Modesty, where wert thou? Capt. MOORE searched for Col. MCAFEE throughout the day, and did not meet him until after arriving upon Tompkins parade ground. You had been invited there by Company E, and were upon the ground in readiness for anything that might turn up. And as we were strangers and knew nobody, you were accepted.

I do not undertake to reflect upon the members of Company E, believing them to be honorable opponents; but the actions of those who managed their outside affairs are certainly open to comment and deserving of censure. I feel that the officers and men are not responsible.

The Press of New-York cannot be entirely wrong, and you must be aware, Major, that to-day we are a military nation, and even our children are conversant with the tactics. I know that your position, on the occasion I refer to, was a very delicate one—a position that none could envy—but your decision is certainly open to criticism. Both officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment declared that Company I had won, and one officer in particular—whose name I possess—asseverated that had we belonged to the Twelfth Regiment the flag would have been awarded to the Montgomeries without a protest. These assertions are significant.

Hoping soon again to meet our late opponents on another and fairer field, I have the honor to be, Major, your obedient servant, B. F. FINAN,
Captain Company I, Ninth Regiment M. V. M.

THE CHALLENGE.

The following challenge has been dispatched to the company at present holding the emblem of championship:

BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1868.

The undersigned, by direction and in behalf of his command, hereby extends a challenge to Company E, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., to drill in UPTON's *Tactics* at some intermediate point between New-York and Boston, any time within three months, the drill to be for the champion flag of the United States; and the judges not to be chosen from the regiment with which either company is connected, and to be parties whom family ties might not be apt to prejudice.

The sooner the time can be arranged the better.

B. F. FINAN,
Captain Company I, Ninth Regiment M. V. M.

Mysterious Death of a Mysterious Lady.

From the Erie (Penn.) Gazette, Aug 3.

A lady named Mrs. RIGGS, who had been living at the old Martin Hotel, in Girard, (the landlord is Mr. ALBEE we believe,) and engaged in superintending the erection of a fine residence for herself on Rice-avenue, in that flourishing borough, died quite unexpectedly on Monday. She came to Girard recently, intending to make her new house her home for life. She was reported quite wealthy. Mrs. RIGGS is originally from Philadelphia, where, we believe, she married. Her first husband, whose name we have not learned, left her $400,000. A few years since she married her present husband, Mr. RIGGS, of New-York. She retained her own property, and was worth at least $200,000, when she died. Her business-agent is a brother of her first husband. His wife is dead; his daughter, a young lady, has been with him, waiting on Mrs. RIGGS. The latter had a suit for divorce pending against her husband. She was taken sick a week before she died. This agent and his daughter excluded all others from waiting upon her, and the agent administered ether, chloroform and such other things as he preferred. Since her death the daughter has become seriously ill—her father also acting as physician to her. A few days before Mrs. RIGGS died, an inferior-looking woman came to help her agent take care of her, and claimed to be her sister. Many circumstances looked so strange that the landlord said that a *post-mortem* examination should be held on Mrs. RIGGS' body—but on Monday night it was removed to the residence of DAN RICE (who is an intimate acquaintance of said business agent) with the intention of taking it to Philadelphia for burial. So far as could be ascertained, Mrs. RIGGS' immense property goes to the sick daughter of her agent, and, if the daughter dies, to the agent himself.

Destructive Tornado in Oswego County.

From the Syracuse Standard, Aug. 4.

A terrible tornado of wind and rain passed over the northern part of the town of Hastings, Oswego County, about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 2d inst. Its track was in a northeasterly direction, and occupying a space of about half a mile in width, within which everything moveable was injured or destroyed. Orchards were entirely prostrated, fences carried away, crops destroyed, buildings unroofed, &c.

At COX's Mill it struck the dwelling house of BENJAMIN CHURCH, bursting open the windows and doors, raising the ceiling and roof entire, carrying them eight rods across the road into a corn-field. At the dwelling of AMOS RICHARDSON, Esq., its fury was still more terrible, tearing a wing 22x22 (recently built) from the upright and turning it nearly at a right angle with its former position, throwing the floor up to the ceiling and coming very near throwing Mrs. RICHARDSON into the well. His barn, 26x36 and nearly new, containing ten tons of hay, a span of horses, wagons, &c., was carried from its foundation and turned partially round. ADDISON HART, Esq., had his orchards uprooted and his fences all destroyed, having to secure his stock in his dooryard. No loss of life or injury to persons or stock is known as yet.

THE ABORTION CASE IN HARTFORD.—There is a prospect that the parties arrested for having caused the death of Mrs. BOTSFORD will escape punishment. A law passed by the Legislature this year excludes the testimony of accomplices to a criminal act, and it is held that as Mr. and Mrs. BOTSFORD were both accomplices in causing the abortion, their testimony will avail nothing in the prosecution. There is, of course, nothing except the statements of the deceased and the testimony of her husband on which to establish evidence of guilt, notwithstanding the assurance of guilt which is plain on the face of the complaint. This is the situation of the case as stated by the grand juror and by the counsel for the defence, though possibly it may take a different shape before the Courts.—*Hartford Post, Aug. 4.*

The Loss of the United States Steamer Suwanee.

The Victoria *Colonist* has the following details of the loss of the *Suwanee*:

"It is our unpleasant duty to record the loss of this vessel, which left our port on Tuesday, July 7, on her way to Sitka. The facts of this event, as gathered from the most reliable sources, are given as follows: On Thursday morning, the 9th inst., at 6:15 o'clock, while proceeding through Shadwell Passage, Queen Charlotte Sound, northwest coast of British Columbia, taking the inside channel, or that on the west of Centre Island, the *Suwanee* struck on a rock, the existence of which was previously unknown. This channel is represented in the charts as clear of danger, and the directions on entering it in the Vancouver Pilot instructions, distinctly state the passage to be clear on either side of the island. The rock on which the vessel struck is about 150 yards from the west side of this island, and, as already stated, is not marked. Unfortunately, soon after the accident, the tide fell rapidly, and the vessel broke to pieces and may be considered a total wreck. The water was perfectly calm at the time. The Captain, we understand, exonerates all parties from blame. Fortunately, Her Majesty's ship *Sparrowhawk* was met by an officer of the *Suwanee* on coming down for assistance, and he returned with her to the ill-fated vessel, so that in every probability all the light stores, ammunition, arms and personal effects of the officers and men would be saved. Dispatches were forwarded to Admiral HASTINGS, who immediately did everything that could be done to render assistance, and dispatched the gunboat *Forward* to Port Townsend, to inform Admiral THATCHER, U. S. flagship *Pensacola*, of the untoward event. It appears the *Suwanee* (double-ender) was not a strongly built boat; her plates are described as very light, and totally unsuited for a vessel carrying her armament. She was built for river services by Government during the American civil war. The manner in which she broke to pieces seems to confirm this statement. But although no one may be to blame in the matter, we cannot but state that the wreck of the *Suwanee* is an accident which we regret in common with the community. Of course, there will be an official examination, and we trust it will end, as we are led to expect, in a full exoneration of all concerned, and as the result of an accident that could neither be anticipated nor prevented—especially as by the courtesy of our own authorities the *Suwanee* was under the charge of Government Harbor Master COOPER."

The Superintendent of the New Asylum for the Blind.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, Aug. 3.

Our readers will learn with regret that Dr. A. D. LORD has resigned the position of Superintendent of the State Institution for the Blind, to accept a similar position in the new Institution for the Blind situated at Batavia, New-York. Dr. LORD has been for twenty years a resident of this city, and has during that time been prominently identified with the important educational movements and benevolent enterprises of the day. He served for nine years as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Columbus, and for twelve years has been at the head of the State Institution for the Blind. His long term of service in each of these important positions, established the fact of the acceptability and usefulness of his services. His success as an educator is known and recognized beyond the limits of his own State. By Dr. LORD's removal to New-York, our city loses one of its oldest and most estimable citizens, and our benevolent institutions one of their most efficient and valuable officers. But it is a satisfaction to know that his labors in the cause of education and humanity will not be lost. The field of those labors will be enlarged by the contemplated change. May prosperity and success attend him in the future as in the past.

The Trustees of the Blind Asylum have selected GEORGE L. SMEAD, A. M., a graduate of Amherst College, as the successor of Dr. LORD. Mr. SMEAD has been nine years connected with the institution in the capacity of teacher.

Mr. Seymour at Home—One of His Friends Gets Punished.

From the Utica Herald, Aug. 4.

A Democratic ratification meeting was called a few days ago to be held within a few rods of Mr. SEYMOUR's own home. A few Democrats appreciated the situation, and through their own organs and by posters did all in their power to secure a respectable attendance. The hour arrived, and ten or fifteen men comprised the voters present. No organization was effected and the meeting adjourned without even a cheer for SEYMOUR. Unfortunately this was not the end of the affair. Some of Mr. SEYMOUR's "friends," blinded with whisky and disappointment, went into the street and commenced an assault on peaceful citizens. Union men were brutally knocked down and beaten. In short, a New-York riot on a small scale, was inaugurated. The latest Seymour affair was a shame and outrage upon the loyal people of Deerfield. They feel the disgrace deeply. There is but one redeeming feature about the whole riot—and that is the punishment which finally fell upon the rioters. A party of them on their way home, had brutally beaten several men who refused to hurrah for SEYMOUR, when they came across several sturdy Schuyler brickmakers. The latter were told to hurrah for SEYMOUR, which they refused to do. An assault was then made upon them; but the brickmakers proved to be too much for these "friends" and one of the rioters was severely and righteously punished.

The Mayoralty of Charleston.

The following correspondence is published in the Charleston *Courier*:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 31, 1868.

Mr. G. W. Clark:

SIR—The power which deprived me of the office of Mayor of the City of Charleston having ceased to exist, it appears but reasonable that all appointments to office made by said power do also cease. I was duly elected to that office under the laws of this State, and under the provisions of the same laws, I am still the Mayor of Charleston. You hold the office (which of right belongs to me) under the appointment of a power no longer in existence, and I now make a formal demand for the restoration to me of the office which you hold without a shadow of right, not even that of force, under which you received it. I inclose herewith a copy of notice, served by me upon the City Treasurer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. C. GAILLARD,
Mayor of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, July 31, 1868.

Mr. Stephen Thomas, Treasurer of the City of Charleston:

SIR: As I claim to be the legal Mayor of this City, duly elected and qualified under the charter of the City, and the amendments thereto, I take this occasion to protest against the payment to any other person than myself of any portion of the salary of said office. This matter will be settled by the Constitutional courts of the country, and you can govern yourself accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. C. GAILLARD.

The Rebel Flag in the Kansas Democratic Convention.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative*, in its report of the Democratic State Convention at Topeka, says: "Among the decorations of the hall in which the Democrats met was a rebel flag. The traitor emblem hung by the side of a Union flag. Our attention was first called to it by Chief Justice KINGMAN, of the Supreme Court, whose surprise and indignation could not have been greater than ours. The Convention sat from 2 o'clock P. M. to 1 o'clock A. M., but not a single Democrat offered a word in objection or rebuke of this unholy union."

NOT FAST ENOUGH.—It will be remembered that Commodore VANDERBILT passed through this city a few days since on his way to New-York in a palace car. He went over the road at a mile a minute rate, only stopping at about a dozen places between the Falls and New-York to change engines. The engineer that took the fast Commodore from this city to Syracuse did not satisfy him, for the reason that a delay of half an hour was caused by an over-heated journal. The Commodore thought the engineer should provide against such accidents, and consequently ordered the man discharged on the arrival of the train at Syracuse.—*Rochester Democrat, Aug. 3.*

The Finding of the Dead Body in the Canal Boat—The Case Still Involved in Mystery.

The inquest on the body of the German, CORSON SETHMAN, who was found lying dead in an old canal boat in the Morris Canal at the foot of Bergen-street, Jersey City, on Sunday morning, as before reported in the TIMES, with a fearful scalp wound over the left eye, was concluded before Justice CHAMBERS, acting Coroner, last evening.

John Adeling, keeper of a liquor store at the corner of Bergen and Warren streets, testified that Sethman came to his place about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and remained there about an hour; he drank three glasses of beer, but appeared to be quite sober; there was no one in the store or with deceased when he went away; witness saw deceased go up the street toward the dock; there was no disturbance in the store that night.

James Elliott, a canal boatman, testified that about six o'clock on Sunday morning he discovered the body of deceased lying in the water, face down, in the canal boat: he saw that a plank was missing from the dock; saw the plank under the dock with blood on it.

Wm. Wheelan testified that he resides at No. 106 Bergen-street, about eighty feet from where deceased was found; he went to bed about one o'clock Sunday morning; heard no cries of distress; the dock was put there last week by MATTHEW KELLY and was not finished; saw the plank partly in the water with blood on it; it was on the dock the day before; he thought the string-piece on which the plank rested projected out as far as the edge of the boat.

Matthew Kelly testified that he resides at No. 104 Bergen-street, 100 feet from where deceased was found; heard no cries of distress; the dock belonged to witness, and the plank was placed upon it on Saturday; at that point the street is only half width from the buildings to the canal.

After some further evidence, a verdict that SETHMAN came to his death from causes unknown to the jury was rendered.

The Printers and the Late Gen. Halpine.

At a meeting of the Typographical Union, No. 6, at Masonic Hall, last evening, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, has heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow of the sudden demise of Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, one of the most liberal employers and brightest ornaments of the New-York Press, and

Whereas, While humbly bowing to the decrees of an All-wise Providence, we cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt grief at the loss of one who, as an employer, was liberal to a fault, and by his courteous and gentlemanly urbanity had endeared himself to every member of the typographical fraternity with whom, in course of his labors, he came in contact; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. HALPINE this Society, in common with the workingmen of the City and country at large, have met with an irreparable loss. He was ever a warm sympathiser and earnest advocate of the rights of the masses; his powerful pen was always at their service, and his hand was as ready to assist as his pen to defend their cause.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of our lamented friend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, while we submit to the will of Almighty God, we feel that the same Power that casts down can raise up, and that in His promise to be a father to the fatherless and the widows, God is never withdrawn from those who put their trust in Him.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, duly authenticated by the officers of the Union, and likewise published in the daily papers of the city.

Base Ball—Mohawk vs. Peconic.

The first match between these Brooklyn clubs, this season, took place on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday, and after a close contest the Peconics came off victorious, as will be seen by the appended score:

MOHAWKS.	O.	R.	PECONICS.	O.	R.
Miles, c.	3	4	Stark, 1st b.	2	5
Tracy, c. f.	3	4	Thorp, c. f.	3	4
Brown, p.	4	3	Beavans, 3d b.	4	3
McCrae, 3d b.	3	4	Hartman, c.	3	5
Hall, r. f.	4	3	Potts, p.	3	4
Samuels, s. s.	3	4	Chapman, 3d b.	1	5
Smith, 2d b.	3	5	E. Brady, r. f.	7	0
Davids, 1st b.	2	3	Newcomb, c. f.	2	5
Wiggins, l. f.	2	3	Davis, s. s.	2	3
Totals	27	33	Totals	27	34

INNINGS.

	1st	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th	9th.	
Mohawk	1	7	7	4	0	0	1	5	8	—33
Peconic	0	3	1	6	11	3	1	5	4	—34

UMPIRE—Mr. Moore, of the Excelsior Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Darrell and Crowden.
TIME OF GAME—Three hours and ten minutes.
FLA CATCHES—Mohawk, 9; Peconic, 16.
OUT ON FOULS—Mohawk, 8 times; Peconic, 3 times.

To-day the Mutual and Eckford Clubs play. The Eckfords defeated the Uniques, of Staten Island, on the Union Grounds.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion." PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

The Poor Little Sufferer will be Immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind cholic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Missisquoi Springs.

The water of this great spring is a specific for Cancer, Brights Disease, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It has not been necessary to make the Missisquoi Spring Water known through the medium of the Press, except to distinguish it from the many springs which have lately arisen claiming similar merits. The Missisquoi Spring contains ingredients which no other water on this continent is known to possess, and has wrought cures in a great variety of cases which have been given up as entirely hopeless by the most celebrated of the medical faculty. In consequence of the unparalleled celebrity which the Missisquoi Spring Water has attained within so short a time, other spring waters have been advertised, adopting names calculated to deceive, and basing their claim upon the fraudulent and pretentious one that they are just like the Missisquoi, "only stronger." The public are cautioned against these deceptions.

All the genuine water of this Spring has the name, MISSISQUOI A SPRINGS, blown on the bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures effected by this water, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,
535 Broadway, City of New-York.

Bottled Bliss.—It is impossible to conceive of a more refreshing draught than is afforded by TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, which combines the advantages of a luxury with those of the purest, safest and most genial alterative and tonic ever administered as a cure for dyspepsia and bilious affections. Sold by all druggists.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

JONES—HOOD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, at Trinity Church, Claverack, N. Y., by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D., of New-York City, assisted by Rev. John Downie, (Rector of the above-named Church,) JOHN W. JONES, of New-York, to Miss MAGGIE A., daughter of the late Duncan C. Hood, of Hudson, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

CAHILL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, after a short illness, JOHN CAHILL, in the 65th year of his age, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 122 Henry-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

CONDIT.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 2, CALVIN CONDIT, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from his late residence, on Main-st., near the Brick Church. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves Barclay-st. for Brick Church Station at 1 o'clock.

CONANT.—On Monday, Aug. 3, EDITH DUNLAP, infant daughter of Alonzo G. and Anna Dunlap Conant, aged 1 month and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 304 East 18th-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

DEUSCHER.—On Monday, Aug. 3, Mrs. THERESE DEUSCHER, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of her son, Theo. J. Deuscher, are invited to attend her funeral from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock, where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

DUNNIER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, after a lingering illness of consumption, M. C. DUNNIER, light-house engineer, aged 43 years, 1 month and 8 days.

His remains will be interred in Green-Wood on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 24 West 44th-st. His friends are invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DOUGHTY.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, WILLIS G., son of J. W. and Mary D. Doughty, of this City, aged 9 months and 3 days.

Funeral at Upper New-Rochelle on Thursday at 2 P. M.

HALPINE.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday, Aug. 3, Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 West 47th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 10 A. M.

HOUSTON.—On Friday, July 31, at Brighton, near Rochester, N. Y., FRANCIS RICE, aged 5 months and 18 days, infant son of Charles G. and Charlotte A. Houston, of Mott Haven, N. Y.

HICKOK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, JOSEPH LESTER, youngest son of Wm. C. and Sarah E. Hickok, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will be attended at the residence of his parents, No. 210 East 33d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 5, at 10 A. M. His remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., by the 12¼ train on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for interment.

KILLIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, suddenly, JOHN H. KILLIN, only son of Hugh and Hannah Killin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1 1st-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, of consumption, HANNAH A. LEWIS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Sibell, Dupont-st., near Union-av., Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MYERS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, FREDERICK HALSEY, son of Lawrence and Laetitia M. Myers, aged 2 years.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, Rev. JOHN MARSH, D. D., aged 80 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 129 Joralemon-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Wethersfield, Conn., for interment. Funeral services there on Friday at 3 P. M.

NEWBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, LAURA, infant daughter of Walter and Marianne Newburn, aged 10 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, Greene-av., first house northeast of Classon-av., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PIRNIE.—At Sunny Brae, on Sunday, Aug. 2, PETER PIRNIE, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, East Chester, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mt. Vernon to meet the train leaving New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ A. M.

☞ Perthshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

PURDY.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 2, CATHERINE, wife of W. M. Purdy, and daughter of Jane and the late A. G. Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 10 East 41st-st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

PERRY.—On Monday, Aug. 3, Mrs. MARY B. PERRY, aged 56 years, 9 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 139 Thompson-st., on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROSS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, at Rahway, N. J., SARAH ROSS, wife of Timothy Ross, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, in Rahway, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

SHEPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, ROSA MACNEVEN, wife of William F. Shepard, and eldest daughter of Harris Wilson, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 3, EDWIN SMITH.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 200 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives, and members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and also Zetland Chapter No. 141, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

SMART.—At Evergreen Lawn, Flushing, on 7th day, 8th month, 1st, ELIZABETH FRANKLIN, wife of William Smart, in the 71st year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on 4th day, the 5th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Carriages at Flushing Depot.

TURLE.—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 2, HENRY TURLE, of Taunton, Somersetshire, England, aged 20 years.

VANDERVEER.—At Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 2, MARY, wife of Rev. Ferdinand H. Vanderveer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Church, in Warwick, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The 7½ o'clock train by the Erie Road, will arrive in time.

WALKER.—At Lake Hopatcong, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 3, ROBERT J. WALKER, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER.—At Bath, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, FRANK F., only child of Samuel B. and Mary A. Wheeler, aged 10 months and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL .... $1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

DIRECTORS:

JAY COOKE	Philadelphia.
C. H. CLARK	Philadelphia.
F. RATCHFORD STARR	Philadelphia.
WM. G. MOORHEAD	Philadelphia.
GEORGE F. TYLER	Philadelphia.
J. HINCKLEY CLARK	Philadelphia.
E. A. ROLLINS	Washington, D. C.
HENRY D. COOKE	Washington, D. C.
WM. E. CHANDLER	Washington, D. C.
JOHN D. DEFREES	Washington, D. C.
EDWARD DODGE	New-York.
H. C. FAHNESTOCK	New-York.

OFFICERS:

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman of Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented, which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of the money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Office of the Company in this City, at No. 1 Nassau-st.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
JAY COOKE & CO., New-York,
For New-York State and Northern New-Jersey.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New-Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia.
J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
For Illinois and Wisconsin.
Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul,
For Minnesota.

GENERAL AGENCY
for the
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
for the
STATES OF NEW-YORK AND NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

Liberal terms offered to agents and solicitors, who are invited to apply at this office.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTRY, &c.

Immediate Cure—HEGEMANS, formerly Volpeau's Diarrhoea Remedy, proved by over twenty years' experience the best remedy in use. A single dose is usually sufficient. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOOK OF GENESIS.
A REVISED VERSION WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES. By T. J. CONANT.

This learned and popular commentary, with a translation made directly from the Hebrew, is the result of more than thirty years' study of the book, with the aid of the latest investigations of scholars in every department of biblical and scientific research. It is a complete commentary for ministerial and family use. One vol., 8vo., pp. xx. 209. New-York: American Bible Union, No. 32 Great Jones-st.; Sheldon & Co., No. 500 Broadway. Price, $1 25.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	115¾	115⅞	5-20 C., '65, Jan. &		
Coupon, 1881	115¾	115⅞	July	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Reg., 1862	109⅝	....	5-20 C., '67	108⅜	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	114½	114⅝	5-20 C., '68	108⅝	109
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅞	111	10-40 Registered	105⅜	....
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112⅛	10-40 Coupon	109	109⅛
			Gold	146⅛	146½

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 Chatham-square.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868	115,880
TOTAL	$315,880

At an election for Directors, held at this office, July 6, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edward B. Fellows, Chas. D. Bailey, Samuel Raynor, Harrison Hall, David McAlpin, Oliver W. Woodford, William Simpson, Jacob Miller, Joseph Rose, Richard E. Peterson, Edgar M. Crawford, John B. Simpson, Joseph Whitfield, John Robinson, John Ash, William Peet, S. R. Comstock, James Y. Watkins, Merritt H. Smith, Jonathan Purdy, David Mahony, James L. Stewart, George J. Hamilton, Edwin A. Hopkins, David Armstrong, Seth P. Squires, S. S. Vanderhoef, John Short, William R. Foster, Smith Barker, Isaac H. Smith, Henry H. Belcher.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequent to said election, Edward B. Fellows was unanimously elected President, and Chas. D. Bailey Vice-President.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

WANTED.

BONDS OF THE
BLUE RIDGE
RAILROAD COMPANY.

REUBEN MANLEY & CO.,
No. 64 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.

Cash Capital and Surplus, $270,862 24.

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'D SCHUCHARDT,	H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,	SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, Jr.,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,	ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON,	JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL,	BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
$270,862 24.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. Fox, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't of Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO.	S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT.	W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY.	GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company. Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT. FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.

B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances. Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ℔ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ℔ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were	$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses	1,956,644 00
Net earnings were	$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were	$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were	2,030,626 33
Net earnings	$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $123,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Corner Wall and William sts.

WANTED—$20,000 SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS, $30,000 Florida. Apply, by letter, to GEORGE H. HART, care of Cowing, Johnson & Co., No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 28, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 10th day of August, 1868, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand on the books of said Company as Stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 198 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	130,423

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

EIGHT PER CENT.,

free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 8th Month, 4th, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the stock and tools of a first-rate tin and stove business; has been in successful operation for ten years. To any one that means business this is a good opportunity. Inquire of TALBOTT BROTHERS, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LITTLE PATENT, either for cash or real estate; it is an inducement to the purchaser; the owner has other business to attend to. Address P. P., Box 180 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAURICE DEHOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York and CONSTANT CLAUDE, of the Town of Union, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Wing, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868.

au5-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jules Crucy and Adrien Crucy, aforesaid, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868.

au5-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Wiley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LEWIS, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Lewis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

au5-law3wW*   JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEFFERSON W. SOUTHMAYD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jefferson W. Southmayd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.

au5-law3wW*   REMINGTON VERNAM, Assignee,
No. 82 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. KIRBY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William L. Kirby, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.

au5-law3wW*   JNO. SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. WHITENACK and ISAAC WHITENACK, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 3, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. DUNCAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James G. Duncan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON SCHWAB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Schwab, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. LACOMBE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James P. Lacombe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JUSTUS R. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Justus R. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM EMERSON, bankrupt.—No. 1,442.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hiram Emerson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. STOKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward S. Stokes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy22-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. NOURSE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James F. Nourse, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1868.

jy29-law-3wW*   GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK ZIEGLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Ziegler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of ANDREW J. PARKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1868.

jy22-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL R. CURRAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Michael R. Curran, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. Dated City of New-York, 21st July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee.

jy22-law3wW   No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC MEARS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Mears, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy29-law3wW*   No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE B. FLINT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George B. Flint, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

BURRALL HOFFMAN,

jy29-law3wW*   No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BOARDMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Boardman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy29-law3wW*   No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. REID, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David C. Reid, of the village of Rondout, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOSIAH DUBOIS, JR.,

jy29-law3wW   Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS HAAS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nicholas Haas, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, July 28, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

jy29-law3wW*   No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN ALLIGER, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Alliger, Jr., of the village of Rondout, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOSIAH DUBOIS, JR.,

jy29-law3wW   Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK SHERMAN, PAULINE KNAUSS and WILHELMINE KNAUSS, (formerly copartners in the firm name of Sherman, Knauss & Co.,) all of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARK SHABEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Shaben Brothers & Company, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEVI STEINLEIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER LEVY, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John F. Willcox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

au5-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. WEED, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John R. Weed, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. BANTA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Banta, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON ELIAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron Elias, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. VAN ANTWERP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William L. Van Antwerp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles G. Patterson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for an adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. That said hearing has been adjourned from the 31st day of July, 1868, to said 1st day of September, 1868.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. MERRIAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John S. Merriam, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BRANCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Edward H. Branch, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same; and that all creditors who have proved their claims, and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, July 29, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

au5-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 30th July, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOEL SEYMOUR, of Castleton, Richmond County, New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Childs & Seymour, and who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court.

ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Assignee,

au5-law5wW   No. 78 Warren-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,040.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTUS, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. Burtus, Jr., of the Village of Middletown, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy29-law3wW*   JAMES W. AMORY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND BRANDEIS, PHILIP LOEB, SOLOMON WEIL and ISAAC WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Ferdinand Brandeis, Philip Loeb, Solomon Weil and Isaac Weil, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy22-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD C. SMITH and THOMAS H. BOOTH, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard C. Smith and Thomas H. Booth, composing the firm of Smith & Booth, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JNO. C. NOE, of Newburgh, N. Y.,

jy22-law3wW   Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

IMPROVEMENT OF OAK ORCHARD HARBOR, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of August, 1868, for the labor of rebuilding and extending the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York.

The price for the work must be stated at so much per linear foot of timber, and per pound of iron and spike used, and these prices must cover everything, including preparation of the old to receive the new work, and the completion of the piers to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge. The contractor must take the lumber and iron from the points where they may lie after inspection, and commence the work as soon as the contract is executed.

Bidders are requested to examine for themselves at Oak Orchard, and can also obtain information from the undersigned, or from Mr. James S. Lawrence, Assistant Engineer, Youngstown, N. Y.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs., Brevet Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 32.)—In 122d and 128d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 33.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 60th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. (Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 12th-st., to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 8th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-av.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonnal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.

The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until further notice, for the purchase of 60 AMBULANCES and 730 ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be; and bidders will give their Post Office address.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. and Depot Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, until noon, Aug. 7, at the office of GEO. R. JACKSON, President, No. 201 Centre-st., where a specification may be seen, for the masonry, filling, curbing, flagging and paving of the south approach to Harlem Bridge.

Security must be offered for the faithful performance of contract.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,

CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA

Food, which saves 50 times its cost in other Medicines.—Tins, 1 ℔. $2 50; 24 ℔. $36. Du Barry & Co., No. 163 William-st., New-York; T. Milnau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, and all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 50 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

FOR SALE—LAW BOOKS—A GOOD CHANCE for a young lawyer to start a library; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for them, having acquired them through a chattel mortgage. Address LAW BOOKS, No. 50 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman a situation; is a competent nurse, capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; a competent nurse in a sick room; also a good plain sewer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 43 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—FOR TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, TO do the housework of a family; one as excellent cook or laundress, the other as good chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing, or any situations in the house; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain sewing and chamberwork; or would take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; will do plain washing; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Will go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; no objections to the country or a private boarding house. Call for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children, and do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady; good City reference. Please call at No. 18 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, including baking and pastry; no objection to boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 238 West 21th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very respectable English Protestant woman of 30; she thoroughly understands her business; can take charge of a child from its birth; good references; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; is intelligent and active; best of reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 110 West 40th-st., over the coach-house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged colored woman a situation as child's nurse; is competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference can be given. Call in rear of No. 68 Grove-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would also be willing to do light chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT child's nurse, who can take charge of an infant from its birth; would take charge of grown children; is a good seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 414 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A POSITION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as housekeeper, or to take charge of a linen or store room in a hotel, or as invalid nurse for lady or gentleman; best recommendations given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as good cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; have the best of reference; both five years in their last place. Call for two days at No. 345 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young American woman, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has good reference, and has no objections to the country. Call or address for two days at No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class chambermaid or waitress; will do waiting and chamberwork together; has good City reference. Call for one day at No. 116 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen at her last employer's No. 20 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork; is a good sewer; or as regular waitress; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 453 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 83 10th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION; is a good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 238 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER AND operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine would engage by the month or permanently in a private family, and make herself useful in any capacity not menial; no objection to the country; references. Address W., dressmaker, Station F, New-York City.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and kitchen gardener; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly and is a very careful driver; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class man, thoroughly competent; keeps his horses, carriages, and everything committed to his care in the best possible order; is a professed driver, and comes well recommended. Address M. C., box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and good steady driver; has four years' reference from his last employer. Address E. L., at Mr. Trainor's, No. 448 6th-av., harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; in either City or country; sober and honest; first-class reference will be given. Address F. A. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical man, married, two in family; has had long experience in the management of greenhouse, grapery, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address GARDENER, at seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country references; has no objections to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man; is a good gardener; understands the laying out of new places; understands greenhouse and grapery; good recommendations from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom; is a good, careful driver; willing to assist in the garden and make himself useful; good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man, (English;) thoroughly understands his business. Call or address GARDENER, No. 15 Spring-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GARDNER'S SITUATION BY A single young Scotchman; has good City and country references. Call on or address D. L. H., at seed store No. 9 John-st., New York.

A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE in woolens, wants a situation in a wholesale woolen house; reference given. Address W. W. H., Station D.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM; A respectable unmarried Protestant, obliging and steady, and who is willing, when not employed with horses and carriages, to make himself useful generally, may hear of a permanent situation by asking for Mr. SAXBY, at the office of Wm. Henderson, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OF EXPERIENCE to go to the country for the Summer and return with the family in the Fall; unexceptionable references will be required. Call at No. 18 Ferry-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, MAN TO DO the general work of a small country place, woman as laundress; must both understand their business thoroughly, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 507 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock, Thursday, Aug. 6.

WANTED—TWO FOURDRINIER MACHINE tenders, at $14 each per week. Address FOURDRINIER MACHINE, P. O. Box No. 2,814, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STANDARD BALANCES.

Druggists, Chemists, Apothecaries, Grocers, Confectioners, and all trades requiring SUPERIOR SCALES AND COUNTER BALANCES. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF, manufacturer and importer of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Articles, Chemists' Ware, Ess. Oils, Extracts, Colognes, Soaps, Sponges and Mediterranean products. New-York warehouse, No. 18 Beekman-st.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.

The annual Sing Sing camp-meeting is now in progress, to continue until FRIDAY, 14th inst. Steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. at 8, and West 34th-st. at 8:15 each morning.

GEN. SEDGWICK foot of Chambers-st. at 4 P. M.

The ADELPHI foot of Harrison-st. at same hour.

Trains on Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-street depot at 6:45, 10, 11:30 A. M., and 2, 4:15, 5:30 and 7 P. M. Returning, the boats and cars leave Sing Sing frequently throughout the day.

JOHN McLEAN,
Chairman Committee.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, in this and adjacent counties, are requested to meet at No. 4 City Hall-place daily, this week, from 11 to 4 o'clock, on important business in relation to your pension bill. Come, and the widows of 1812 soldiers also.

Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SAIL-BOAT FOR SALE—TWENTY-ONE feet long, cat-rigged and in good order. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, 182 Grand-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND eye-glasses at No. 189 William-st., near Beekman.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock noon.
CALEDONIA......Aug. 8 | EUROPA.........Aug. 29
BRITANNIA......Aug. 15 | IOWA..........Sept. 5
HIBERNIA.......Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA......Sept. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building:
COLORADO......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
Chief cabin passage.......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.......145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)......TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY, Aug. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA......Aug. 13 | SIBERIA.......Aug. 27
MALTA........Aug. 20 | ALEPPO........Sept. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre. The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 8—ALASKA, (new,) Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5.
Freight received on and after Monday, 3d inst.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT,
CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, and THAMES on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, AUG. 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.
Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.
GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,
OLD NO. 15, RUE SCRIBE—NOS. 19 AND 21.
The manager of the Hotel de l'Athenee, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment.
Mr. Polionais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Mr. ISAIAH C. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day.
The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.
JULY 20, 1868.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name of DIETZ & CO., is hereby dissolved by their mutual consent.
Dated JULY 24, 1868.
ROBERT E. DIETZ,
JAMES M. DIETZ,
SAMUEL DIETZ,
M. A. DIETZ.
The undersigned having succeeded to the business of the firm of Dietz & Co., will continue the business on his own account at No. 132 William-st., in the City of New-York, under the old name of Dietz & Co.
Dated JULY 24, 1868. JAMES M. DIETZ.

THOS. A. PHELAN HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date, and we will continue the IMPORTING and JOBBING TEA BUSINESS as heretofore, under the name and style of E. W. TIERS & CO., No. 85 Front-st.
E. W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK—GREAT BARGAINS,
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, built by Miner & Stevens; in good order, price $500. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class.......$1 00
To Providence, first class......50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).......$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
New-York, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 5th, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 6th, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 6th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 8th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 7th, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 9th, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 8th, 6 P. M.
Monday, 10th, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 9th, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, 11th, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 10th, 12 M.
	Tuesday, 11th, 12:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—Steamers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS FOR 15 DAYS,
After which time the balance of Stock
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.,
WILL SELL, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
His stock of General Dry Goods, consisting of SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, IRISH POPLINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS AND CALICOES, including a general assortment of Domestic Goods.
Also, for sale,
2 desks, 1 large double safe, 3 large mirrors, cloak stands and shoulders, 5 sewing-machines, 4 black-walnut sash doors with plate glass, 1 lot lumber, 2 black-walnut cloak-racks, 4 three-ply carpets, and other articles.
Merchants from the country will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.
Lease and fixtures have been sold to H. B. Clapp, Esq., who will occupy the above premises from the 1st September. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No 269 Grand-st.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
FROM AUCTION,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS 62½c., WORTH $1.
1 CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS.—NEW STYLES THIS DAY. All kinds of Nobby Hats for Ladies—new styles. Bonnets and Hats, high crowns. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,
STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

BATH HOTEL—BATH, L. I., ON THE SEA-SHORE—First-class accommodations.—Steamboat THOMAS KILEY leaves for Bath daily: Barclay-st., 8:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 5:15 P. M.; Bath Hotel dock, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 262 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 28TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bigh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 60 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 8 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

TEACHERS.

LADY'S COMPANION.
A middle-aged lady desires an engagement as companion and amanuensis, or as English governess in a private family; unexceptionable references given. Address AMANUENSIS, Box No. 621 Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French, (spoken,) Latin, Italian and English, desires a reëngagement in a school or family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR Yonkers, a first-class English teacher; a young gentleman of European education preferred. Address with particulars and references, J. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A LADY TEACHER WANTED FOR A female school in Brooklyn. Address M. M., Box 104 *Times* Office, naming qualifications and residence.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at auction, at 10½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at store No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., a large variety of seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers, comprising nearly all the leading styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear. Auction sales every Wednesday morning during the year.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OFFICE DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.
Refrigerators, mattresses, ice pitchers, &c.
10 suites parlor furniture.
15 suites chamber furniture.
Centre and fancy tables, cutlery, plated ware, &c.,
To be sold by auction on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.
Now on view, with catalogue.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE,
AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction at his salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, consisting of bedroom suites, double and single spring mattresses, hair mattresses, feather beds, hair and feather pillows and bolsters, quilts, sheets, blankets, toweling, extension tables, mangles, mirrors, parlor suites, wardrobes, etageres, sideboards, sofa bedsteads, lounges, &c. Also, crockery and glassware, copper ware, &c. Also, desks, safes, matting, letter presses, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.
AUCTION SALE AT NO. 92 PEARL-ST., New-York, on MONDAY, August 10, at 12 o'clock M. Desks, chairs, safes, carpets, tables, and all other articles named in chattel mortgages Nos. 2,737 and 2,985, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New-York. By order of the Mortgagee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLING & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; Performance commences at 8.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
successful Local Drama
OF
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
The manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American Comedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10,
in a new drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
FIRE FLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY..........Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE.
THIRD WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
CROWDED HOUSES.
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
REPEATED ENCORES
greet the two first favorites of the New-York public,
MLLE. IRMA AND MR. AUJAC.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8.
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE, IN FOUR ACTS,
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard,)
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST,
GRAND CHORUS,
SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.
Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, for the rental of that building for the ensuing Winter season.
The hotel is adapted for the accommodation of 120 guests, it is situated on an elevated site, commanding a view of the City of Nassau, the ocean and numerous islands.
The climate of Nassau, from its uniformity of temperature, salubrity and clearness of atmosphere, renders it a most desirable resort for invalids during the Winter.
The hotel will be rented furnished or unfurnished, and persons tendering are requested to state in their tenders the amount they are willing to give for it furnished and unfurnished. (The furniture includes linen, plate, glassware, &c.)
Tenders may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, to the care of Messrs. Weston & Gray, No. 64 South-st., New-York, on or before the 12th August, 1868.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front and 600 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious, and replete with every comfort and convenience, and there is also on the premises a tenant house, green-house, ice-house, stable, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and abound in fine shade-trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A BEAUTIFUL Villa Residence, now occupied by the owner, for sale or to let. Immediate possession, with or without furniture. This place will certainly please in all respects, the rent and price satisfactory. Apply immediately from 10 to 12 A. M., to JOHN J. JENKINS, No. 221 Canal-st., corner Baxter.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, A three-story French roof frame house; basement and sub-cellar; bay windows on parlor and basement. Apply to ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE house No. 2 03 10th-av., opposite 23d-st.; rent, $35; all in the best of order. Apply at the house.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT,
Two lofts, suitable for manufacturing purposes or for storage, 25x125, near Cortlandt-st., with or without power, and on very favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Metropolitan Collar Co., No. 307 Broadway.

TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties the elegant furnished residence, No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. Permits to serious tenants upon application to J. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LARGE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH modern conveniences, wanted within three hours of New-York, on the Hudson, Harlem or New-Haven roads, with ten or more acres. Possession not required before next Spring. Address, with full, explicit details and lowest price, (half cash, half in one year,) E. C., No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD County, Conn.—A very retired and mountainous region; trout fishing, pine groves, walks and drives unsurpassed; price $5 50 to $10; reference, A. Rolker, No. 96 Pearl-st., who has photograph and plan of buildings.
Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIVE MILES FROM White Lake, 2½ miles from Monticello, Sullivan County: a few boarders can have good rooms and board with stabling for horses. Address W. J. LAWSON, Monticello, Sullivan County.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FINE ROOMS, PLEASANT and healthy location, near the water: terms moderate. Address W., Woodbridge, N. J.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY by a single gentleman; Tarrytown preferred. Address W. S. P., National Trust Company, 336 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO ONE OR two single quiet gentlemen, two comfortable furnished apartments, with wardrobe, gas and bath in the rooms, in a small retired house located in Cottage-place; rent reasonable; best reference given and required. Address S. A. G., Box 169 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 3D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK and middle parlor, two large pleasant rooms on second floor, to let with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

FIRST-CLASS SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, to Southerners or European families arriving in the City, No. 52 University-place, corner of 12th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IF DESIRED, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for a family of adults or a party of gentlemen in Harlem, near the steamboat landing and railroad lines. Address L. M. N., No. 28 124th-av.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 20th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at moderate terms. Call, for three days, at No. 199 Varick-st.

ELEGANT LARGE ROOMS, FURNISHED, with board, singly or in suite, in the brown-stone house No. 57 11th-st., next door to 5th-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Private house No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—For gentlemen only. 159 East 29th-st.

HARLEM.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, single or in suite, at No. 163 127th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Business Manager
G. L. FOX...............Stage Manager
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (23d week.)

Fairy Marvels,	G. L. FOX	Sparkling Fun,
Wonderful Illusions,		Offenbach's Music,
Matchless Dancing,	AS	Gorgeous Scenery,
Comic Tricks,	CLOWN.	Great Skating.

GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
Engagement for a limited number of nights of
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
The new romantic Irish drama,
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Mr. and Mrs. Watkins in their original characters.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Manager..........D. H. Harkins.
Reopened under a
NEW MANAGEMENT AND WITH A NEW COMPANY.—To-night and every evening at 8 o'clock, Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade's highly successful, intensely thrilling and most ingenious dramatic romance,
FOUL PLAY.
Now presented for the first time in America, by a powerful cast and with a most charming, novel and effective mise en scene. First Foul Play Matinee, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY. Mr. DICK CARRELL, the Irish Comedian. The BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. Comic Pantomime of OLD DAME GRIMES AND HER COMICAL MONKEY. WHIRLIGIG, OR 4,008. WALKING THE CEILING FIFTY FEET HIGH. THREE FLYING MEN. JAPANESE ACT, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
Triumphant success of Eugene's Burlesque of
IL TROVATORE,
Introducing the great Ballet scene of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8,
EIGHTY-THIRD GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Midsummer Night's Dream"....Mendelssohn
2. Overture, "Semiramis"........Rossini
3. Waltz, "Sphaeren-Klaenge"......Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Don Sebastian"....Donizetti
5. Overture, "Robert le Diable"......Meyerbeer
6. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"....Wagner
7. Waltz, "Promotionen"........Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"......Verdi
9. Overture, "Night in Granada"......Kreutzer
10. Song, "The Standard-bearer"......Lindpaintner
11. Polka, "Anvil"........Parlow
12. Quadrille, "La Belle Helen"......Offenbach
CONDUCTOR........THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, $2 extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue now ready of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free.
BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand pianos for sale, at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-Square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.
A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.
Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st, with stone blocks.
2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 10th-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.
2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court House, July 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal if it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.
WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.
f26 law6mW*

PERSONAL.

TO E.—WHAT WOULD I NOT GIVE TO BE with you? Your every look and every word is as dear to me as life itself, and will be FOREVER.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind for building purposes, also for bridges

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Disinfection of the Public Streets—Valuable Results Therefrom—The Gas Nuisance Again—Dr. Harris' Letter.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner G. B. LINCOLN presiding, and all the members except Dr. STONE being present.

The attorney was directed to draft an ordinance forbidding the removal of manure from stables in the day time, and also to commence suits for penalty against 188 owners for violating the Tenement House law.

It was ordered that hereafter permits to have privy vaults emptied shall be given only by the Sanitary Superintendent in this City, and his assistant in Brooklyn.

A complaint was presented that a certain lot of ground west of Eleventh-avenue, and between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, was being used as a receptacle for street filth and offal, to the detriment of the public health. It was decreed that a suit should immediately be instituted against the owner of the lot.

Commissioner SMITH, on behalf of the Sanitary Committee, reported that the work of disinfecting the public thoroughfares had been briskly continued since the last meeting, and with the most satisfactory results. The lines followed by the disinfecting corps were those in which diarrhœal diseases had been exceedingly prevalent during the month of July, and, according to Dr. HARRIS' reliable statement, those diseases had been greatly diminished since the work of purification had been accomplished. Prof. CHANDLER, the chemist of the Board, had recently made a thorough examination of the streets referred to, and found that the deodorization of organic matter had been most satisfactorily accomplished.

The Committee on Law and Ordinances reported progress in the matter of investigating charges preferred against the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies for running their trains through the City at an unlawful rate of speed, and blowing steam-whistles and ringing engine-bells inordinately at night, to the serious annoyance of residents of that vicinity.

The town of Edgewater, S. I., was reported to be in an unhealthy condition, and the subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee for inquiry.

Sanitary Inspector E. H. JAMES submitted a lengthy paper, giving an account of his investigation of the nuisance existing at the Manhattan Gas Company's works, and the result of the same. He found that the offensive odors complained of by citizens arose from the faulty method of purifying the gas. For this purpose the hydrate of lime is employed, and after it has been used it is thrown out into the yard in heaps, and the foul gases with which the masses have become charged escape into the open air. The conclusion of the report affirms that "the method adopted by this Company is not in accordance with the more recent views of scientific men and sanitarians in this country and Europe, and for the sake of the public welfare and convenience, a change is absolutely needed." The matter was referred to the attorney for action.

The residents of the Seventeenth Ward petitioned the Board not to extend the time for the removal of the slaughter houses from within the legal limits, but to enforce the law at once. The petition was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The following telegram was received by Dr. SWINBURNE from his Assistant, Dr. READ, and was read to the Board:

QUARANTINE, Aug. 4, 1868.

The schooner *Benjamin Reed*, seven days from Cienfuegos, with a cargo of molasses, and a crew of three men arrived here July 27. One man was reported to have died during the passage by sun-stroke, but I have since learned that he had the symptoms of yellow fever. The steward was taken sick on the 29th, and the Captain on the 31st, both with yellow fever, and were removed to the hospital ship. The Captain has the black vomit, but the steward is convalescing. Dr. HARRIS reported that in the week that ended on the 1st of August, there were 730 deaths in New-York and 223 in Brooklyn. This shows a decrease from last week of 51 in the former, and 63 in the latter city. This falling off in the total mortality, and the circumstances under which it has occurred, warrant very favorable hopes for the public health of both cities during the closing weeks of this excessively hot and damp Summer. But this promising condition must not be allowed to cause any relaxation of the present unusual and very necessary efforts which sanitary officers and the people are making to cleanse and disinfect every foul place in both cities. Panic and popular alarm are never created by doing whatever must be done for the public safety, and the present exigencies are peculiarly important, though we do not yet find any proof that the Asiatic infection has either caused or given its destructive force to the diarrhœal epidemic which now prevails in certain quarters of New-York. Up to the present date we find that local and personal causes have produced nearly, if not quite all the diarrhœal deaths. Moreover, not a group of two or more cases of the suddenly fatal cases of diarrhœa, with collapse, &c., have yet occurred in the same house or the same block. The zymotic diseases, as a class, caused 396 deaths (54.25 per cent. of the mortality) in New-York and 138 (or 61.88 per cent.) in Brooklyn. The acute bowel disorders alone caused 336 and 118 deaths in the respective cities. And of these there were only 31 grown-up persons in the former City, and 8 in the latter. Cholera infantum took 205 children in the former and 92 in the latter city; and took them mostly from the most uncleanly localities. The ratio of infant mortality—under one year of age—was 52.91 per cent. in Brooklyn, and 48.36 per cent. in New-York; and that of children under five years, was 74.84 per cent. in the former, and 71.23 per cent. in the latter City. During the past week there has been a marked decrease of mortality in those wards in New-York which have received the most thorough cleansing and disinfection, but it is too soon to find the full results of such sanitary purification; and there is a special kind of instruction and sanitary authority needed in the crowded tenement districts, that shall show the ignorant and poor how to purify their unhealthy homes. Sanitary authority may cleanse and can apply the antiseptics which temporarily put a check to putrefaction of street-filth and sewage. but, in a season like the present one, there is much need of that kind of indoor sanitary work, such as the good women and health-officers of the cities of London and Bristol, organized in 1866, for giving practical sanitary advice and aid to the lower classes. Thousands of lives might be saved by such aid in the course of the year. The death-rate in New-York, upon actual population, was last week equal to about 38 per 1,000 in the year. That of Brooklyn was about 27 per 1,000. The rate in London the third week in July was 37 per 1,000; in Edinburgh, 25; in Dublin, 19; in Bristol, 22, and in Vienna, the previous week, the rate was 26 per 1,000. The mean temperature in the city last named was 64.20 degrees, and in London, in the week mentioned, the mean was 70.70 degrees Fahr. London, with its population of 3,126,635 souls, is suffering what its health officers term a diarrhœal epidemic. It had 340 fatal cases in the third week of July, nineteen of which were adults. Not only in England, but throughout Northern Europe the intemperature of the Summer exceeds that of any Summer since 1859. But neither the average nor the daily excess of the heat of the past five weeks in New-York has been reached in any part of that region of Europe. The mean temperature in New-York last week, as observed by Dr. LOINES, at Essex Market, was 80 degrees Fahr., and the average of atmospheric humidity 69-100 of total saturation; and these figures, with a fraction, stand for the average of the five weeks preceding the beginning of August. The total mortality in New-York in four weeks ending Aug. 1, was 3,267; and of these deaths 1,528 were infants under one year. 1,572 were charged to zymotic diseases, and 185 to insolation or the immediate effects of excessive heat. The total number of deaths in the eight weeks that preceded, and which included two very hot weeks, was only 3,223, or less than half the death-rate of this last four weeks' period.

The Board finally adjourned until Thursday next, at 2 o'clock.

The West Hoboken Homicide—Inquest on Patrick Madden Resumed.

Mr. Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, resumed the inquest on PATRICK MADDEN last evening. The first witness called was

Thomas Cavanagh, who testified: On the 26th of July Wm. Flannery and I went into Roche's to have some drink; Henry Canavan came in about five minutes afterward; Roche and Canavan got into an argument and they got hold of one another; Canavan got Roche down; I was shoving him off Roche when I got a stab in the hip and I let go then; I said to Flannery I got a stab; the crowd was out doors; I went out and saw Canavan and Madden lying in the street; I did not see Madden at the fight; I was in company with Matthew Madden, Patrick Madden, Maurice Fox and Wm. Flannery; we five went into Roche's; Flannery and I had a glass of beer before the others came in.

To Mr. Stout, Acting District-Attorney—I believe it was Roche stabbed me; did not see Canavan or Roche strike one another.

Witness was ably cross-examined by Mr. HOFFMAN, for prisoner, but nothing further was elicited.

In answer to the Coroner, witness said he had taken seven or eight glasses of lager that evening.

To a Juror—I did not take notice of Madden in the house; saw no one lying on the stoop any time; Canavan appeared to have some lager in; could not say whether Madden was sober.

Mathew Madden, sworn: I am brother of deceased; on the 26th of July, forenoon, I and my brother came off the Weehawken ferry-boat; we went to Mrs. Sullivan's, where we had two or three glasses of beer; met there Flannery and Fox, who stated the Christy Minstrels were to be in Roman's Cottage at three P. M.; remained at Mrs. Sullivan's until about two P. M., when we went to Roman's Cottage, where we had from six to seven glasses of lager-beer each; the Christys came there during that time, and with them we spent a pleasant evening to between five and six o'clock; the Christys then left, and shortly afterward we left for home; when opposite Roche's house we were attracted by the noise of some people inside; we stopped to get some information; Cavanagh was asked by Flannery to have some beer; heard my brother say, "Come, let us get our boys away;" whatever disturbance there was between Roche and Cavanagh I cannot tell; saw Roche with a revolver case in his hand; also had a rifle and bayonet attached to it; with the bayonet I believe Cavanagh received his wound.

To Mr. Stout—Heard Roche say he would have somebody's life; I did not go into the house; can't say whether my brother went in; I was excited at seeing Roche have so many deadly weapons; I, Canavan and my brother did not go into the house.

To Mr. Hoffman—My brother was on the street, and advised us not to go into the house; it appears to me Roche and Canavan had some words before that; the bar-room door was not closed; can't say whether there was a ball room there; saw nobody beating in the door; saw chisel in Mr. Roche's hand.

Several of the jurors having objected to receive MADDEN's testimony, in consequence of his being somewhat intoxicated, the Coroner did not ask the witness to sign his name to his deposition at present.

Henry Canavan, examined: On the evening of Sunday, July 26, I was at Roman's Cottage with Maurice Fox, Thomas Cavanagh, Matthew Madden, Patrick Madden and Flannery; there were minstrels in the cottage; I got drunk and don't remember what happened afterward; don't remember going into Roche's.

To Mr. Stout—Had a drink at Roche's house that morning; don't remember having seen him any other time during that day; come to my senses on Monday evening.

This witness Canavan appeared pale and weak. He was the man stabbed under the left arm, and his wound was at first considered fatal. He is still a patient in St. Mary's Hospital.

Wm. Hackenstaff, examined: I was in Roche's on the afternoon of the 26th and saw a man lift up his leg and hop on top of the counter; saw him go behind the counter and take Mr. Roche's musket; Mr. Roche said: "Excuse me;" then the gun was let down; Mr. Roche walked from behind the counter to the room; Canavan then put up his fist and knocked the prisoner down; Mr. Roche ran back, and his wife put out her hands to keep the men away; next saw the men throw Mr. Roche down stairs and club him; saw men trying to break in the front door.

To Mr. Stout—Saw a man on top of Mr. Roche; Cavanagh tried to get him off; saw two men club and kick Roche; he had no weapon.

Wm. Spence, sworn: On the day in question I saw Mr. Roche on the stoop of his own house; he told me a party had threatened him the night before, and asked me to protect his place for a time; I told him not to be too rash; had a glass of beer with him; I bade him good-day, and then walked to the Roman Cottage; there I learned that six roughs had been in the cottage, had drinks, were not willing to pay, and for fear of a fight the house had to be shut up; the six men passed up toward Roche's; shortly afterward, finding there was a disturbance above, I ran up, and saw a tall man with a red club in his hand; I took the club from him and threw it away; saw Mr. Evener have Mr. Roche as prisoner, and two men were lying stabbed on the road; Mr. Roche was not drunk when I saw him first; did not see a chisel used.

Mr. Henry David Kisen was the next witness examined, but no additional facts transpired.

The inquest was then adjourned until this evening.

EMANCIPATION.

Celebration by Colored People at Myrtle-Avenue Park—A Large Crowd and Much Enthusiasm.

The first grand Union celebration and picnic in honor of emancipation, both British and American, took place yesterday at Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of Morning Star Lodge No. 19, of Free and Accepted Masons (colored) of Williamsburg. Although the anniversaries of the abolition of Slavery in the United States and the British West Indies was not yesterday, it is not wonderful that the colored people then, as on other days frequently during the season, should dedicate the hours which they devote to enjoyment, to the memory of those epochs in the history of their race which elevated them from the condition of slaves to that of free men. Time slips rapidly by, and already it is becoming difficult for Americans to realize that a few short years ago the "right" of man to hold his fellow-man in bondage was recognized by law in this country. Already we are ashamed of the supineness with which we stood by and saw the weak oppressed by the strong, for no other reason than that they were weak; just as honest Englishmen are beginning to be ashamed of the oppression of the Irish, just because the latter have not been strong enough to sustain the standard of revolution. When all the excitements of the present are settled and past, the posterity of the American people will read of the efforts made in the present generation to hold in subjection a weaker race—weaker, because their opportunities for advancement were strenuously circumscribed—with the same indignation with which we now regard the enormities of British misrule in this country which led to the outbreak of the revolution in 1775. The time will come when not the colored people alone, but all the people of the country, white and black, will unite in celebrating the day which gave emancipation not only to the descendants of the African race in this country, but to the nation which hitherto had been in abject servitude to that section of the United States which upheld slavery and sought finally to make it the corner-stone of the new Confederacy.

But although the world moves, it moves slowly. The celebration of yesterday was attended almost exclusively by colored people. It was spent in a quiet, orderly manner. Although liquor was sold plentifully upon the grounds, and many of the people present seemed to have plenty of money to spend, nothing whatever occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. It is doubtful whether as large a congregation of white people—unless they were Germans, who seem to have the same order-loving instincts as the colored people—could have taken place under similar circumstances, (lasting all the day and evening,) without more than one disturbance.

Myrtle-avenue Park was selected for the celebration by the Committee that had it in charge, chiefly on account of the magnificent additions and expensive arrangements that had been made, at a cost of $20,000, by the new proprietors. The Park is at present under the charge of a company known as the Myrtle-avenue Park Company, composed of the following gentlemen: Fr. Knebel, William Hoffman, Henry Knebel, Henry Sandman, Henry Rover, Fr. Bovers, F. H. Kayser, C. Schomaker. The grounds are delightfully located on the outskirts of the "City of Churches." The DeKalb-avenue, Myrtle-avenue and East New-York Railroad lines lead directly to it, and these lines yesterday were extensively patronized by the colored people. The cars during the morning and afternoon were crowded with those who were proceeding to the Park, and were filled to overflowing in the evening with those returning. In the morning, the Masons, in full regalia, marched to the wood, accompanied by bands of music and bearing numerous banners and staves. They presented a fine appearance, and were accompanied by throngs on the sidewalks. Arrived at the Park, the parade was dismissed, and those who composed the procession and their friends proceeded to engage in various pastimes. On the dancing-platform a fine band of music was stationed, and its services were in constant requisition. Dancing was kept up without cessation during the entire day and evening. Meantime there were side-shows of various kinds in full operation, and these attracted numerous spectators. There was a performing dog, whose antics delighted a great many and brought much lucre to the coffers of his employer. Then there was a gentleman of color who, clad in small-clothes, in which the national colors were strongly blended, jumped the rope, alighting on his feet, on his back, in a sitting posture, and in all manner of *poses*, much to the edification of his easily-amused audience. A panorama of various parts of the world—it was a moving sight—attracted many others; and the flying horses and the "scupping" apparatus, in which humanity might convert itself into a pendulum for the time being at a small price, brought money plentifully to their proprietors. During the afternoon a meeting was held in front of one of the platforms, and speeches were made by Mr. R. H. TOWER, Grand Master, and Mr. JOSEPH F. BOWEN, who dwelt upon the duties of the colored race in the present crisis. Mr. BOWEN was for standing firmly on the ground gained in behalf of the rights of his race, and believed that the time would soon come when it would be recognized by all that in a country where it was declared that all men were born free and equal there were no distinctions to be made on account of race or color. Mr. BOWEN, who is a colored man, was brought up and educated at the Colored Orphan Asylum, in this City, and is an orator of much power. He was unfortunately laboring under an indisposition on this occasion which rendered it difficult for him to speak. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, and were apparently very much enjoyed by all present; at their close the Masons marched back to their lodges and the people quietly dispersed.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Inquest on the Drowned Soldier at Fort Hamilton—Protest of the Jury Against Prisoners Bathing in Chains—Indignation of Citizens.

One of the soldiers quartered at Fort Hamilton came to his death on Monday evening in a strange fashion and under unusually harrowing circumstances. He was named GILES, and was one of twenty-five who had been subjected to the punishment of "ball and chain" for some breach of duty. It appears it is the custom at the Fort to permit these prisoners, during the Summer months, to bathe occasionally in the waters below the fortification, adjoining the pier which stretches out into the Narrows. The ball and chain is not removed during the bath, hence the men are compelled to rest themselves in the shallows near the pier—an exercise of questionable propriety in sight of a public promenade, and at the promenading evening hour of 7:30.

On Monday evening, GILES and his comrades in chains, accompanied by a guard, proceeded to the pier where the men undressed, and, with the ball and chain still attached, went into the shallow water. GILES unfortunately, either for the moment, forgetting the drag which was upon him, or over confident in his strength, passed beyond his depth, and struggling vainly to reach the pier within a few yards of him, disappeared beneath the surface. Of course assistance from his comrades was out of the question whatever might have been expected from the guard, who, however, it appears were unmoved spectators of the drowning. The body was recovered, but too late for resuscitation, and yesterday an inquest was held. The jury, in rendering a verdict of accidental death by drowning, took occasion to "protest strongly against the cruelty and danger of compelling prisoners under sentence to wear the ball and chain while bathing." Much indignation is shown by the people in the neighborhood both at the matter complained of in the verdict and the fact that the men are allowed to bathe in such a place at such an hour. The walk along the shore at Fort Hamilton is a favorite one; hundreds drive out from crowded Brooklyn to enjoy the scenery from this promenade, than which there is none more beautiful so near the City, and the favorite hours are those, during these Summer months, just before and after sunset. Surely the officer in charge at the Fort could find some other time than this for this, to many painful, and to all indelicate, exhibition of chained bathers. Could not the bathing be done, in whatever fashion it is done, in the morning?

Thirteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club held a regular meeting last night at their room No. 206 Eighth-avenue, when a large number of new members, who had been approved by the Executive Committee, were voted upon and received. JOHN A. WEBB is Chairman, CHARLES HEYSER, Secretary, and Dr. PETER VAN BUREN, Treasurer. No speaking took place.

This Club is formed from the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association, which also has its headquarters in the same room, and counts 800 members. Its President is B. B. DUNNVILLE, and Secretary, GEORGE W. TYLER.

Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

The Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue held a ratification meeting at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, last evening, the President, Dr. JAMES NORVEL in the chair. Prior to the meeting and during the session a salute was fired by the Howitzer Squad of the Club. Robertson's Band was also in attendance.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING was the first speaker. He said that his earnest support would be given to the State Republican ticket. But the party had a more important duty to perform, it had to ratify the nominations of the National Convention. The speaker advocated the payment of the public debt in honest and legitimate funds, and denounced, in severe terms, the evasion sought to be brought about by some members of the present Congress. In other words, he had never advocated that the public debt should be paid in anything but gold and silver. Such was the intention of the framers of the act creating the debt, and such was the understanding of the people who invested their means in Government securities. Thus far the national bonds had not been paid in anything but coin, and he trusted that they never would be paid in anything but coin. In December, 1861, about $3,000,000 became due on the bonds. A question arose in Congress if the principal of the bonds should be paid in "greenbacks" or in coin, and the stand was taken by numerous members that the principal of the debt should be paid in gold and silver. In all likelihood the Government at some future day would be called upon to raise another loan, and what would be its attitude then should it now repudiate the public debt? So far as he was individually concerned, he should never fail to advocate the payment of the debt in gold and silver.

Maj. JAMES HAGGERTY was next introduced. He said the Republican war was one against ignorance and prejudice, and he believed the time would come when the ideas of Republicanism would prevail in this City. The party was fighting for ideas that would be the life of the nation. He asked his hearers to compare the career of SEYMOUR with that of GRANT. The latter has determined that the Stars and Stripes should not again kiss the ground, while the former had done, and was doing, his utmost to cast dishonor upon the country. With reference to the number of men lost by GRANT in the siege of Richmond, the speaker did not hesitate to say that McCLELLAN lost far more men in his brief and inglorious campaign, then was ever attributed to GRANT. Was the traitor-soldier better then the patriot-soldier? That was the point to be decided in the present campaign. The Republicans to-day wanted to place the country beyond the reach of civil strife, and, in order to do this they asked that liberty should be extended to all within the country's limits. The forbearance of the North toward the South was fully demonstrated on the 4th of July last, when Southern rebels were permitted to come here in their rebel uniforms and take part in the proceedings of the Tammany Hall Convention. The speaker believed that the Democratic Party was fast expiring, and prophesied that hereafter Republican principles would be the basis of this Government.

The next speaker was Dr. J. D. MOORE, who spoke of McCLELLAN's military record, and asked his hearers to compare it with the brilliant record of GRANT. He believed that if the Republicans did their duty the same boat which took McCLELLAN up Salt River and left him there, would take SEYMOUR and BLAIR to the same place. As to JOHN A. GRISWOLD, the Republican candidate for Governor, he was a man of ability and an honest politician. That a man should be an honest politician might be surprising to the Democrats, yet the Congressional career of Mr. GRISWOLD proved him to be a man of this character.

The following resolutions were then read, and adopted with three cheers:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX for President and Vice-President of the United States, recognizing in the one the patriotic soldier of the Union who successfully combatted through four years of war the leagued hosts of rebellion, and in the other the pure-minded young statesman of the West.

Resolved, That the Boys in Blue now, as during the rebellion, are aligned shoulder to shoulder on the side of freedom and Union, and against Slavery and secession, and they propose now to save the Union by their ballots, as they did then with their bullets.

The meeting then adjourned till the second Tuesday in September.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held outside, which was addressed by Dr. J. D. MOORE, D. D. T. DAVIE, Col. BEENEY and others.

Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club was held at No. 79 Bank-street last evening, Mr. CORSA presiding. After an address by the President on the duties of the hour and the necessity of coöperation, several new members signed the roll and the Club adjourned.

Revenue from Tobacco and Spirits—Returns of the Thirty-second District.

The revenue from spirits and tobacco collected in the Thirty-second District during the six months ending 1st July, is given as follows:

	From Spirits.		From Tobacco.
January	$88,299 10	January	$39,371 10
February	100,979 90	February	30,864 40
March	126,793 32	March	38,780 05
April	133 962 18	April	39,559 10
May	132,610 14	May	40,626 05
June	40.987 84	June	18,935 75
Total	$623,662 48	Total	$208,136 45

During July alone, $701,595 64 were collected, being a grand total for the seven months ending 1st August of $1,533,394 57.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—JOHN McCARTY, aged 25, of Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, yesterday fell from off his truck in Broadway, near Morris-street, and was severely wounded about the head....WM. LEONARD, aged 5 years, of Seventh-street, near Avenue D, while playing yesterday afternoon on some logs at the foot of Seventh-street, one of them rolled over upon the child and broke his leg, thereby rendering it necessary to remove him to Bellevue Hospital....A boy named PATRICK HENNESSEY fell off a stoop in Fourth-street, near Broadway, and sprained his ankle. He was taken to his home in Mulberry-street by Officer MESCHUTT.

STREET RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—MARY NORTON, of No. 40 Thomas-street, while attempting, yesterday morning, to get on a Broadway car at the corner of Broadway and University-place, fell to the pavement and was badly injured. She was taken home by the Police....MICHAEL NICKELBERG, of No. 175 Delancey-street, when about to step, yesterday afternoon, from car No. 64, of the Avenue B line, at the corner of Delancey and Clinton streets, fell and was run over, his leg being nearly cut off by the accident. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the driver was arrested and held for examination.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.—This organization, recently organized, held a meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute, Mr. JAMES A. WHITNEY, the President of the Society being in the chair and JOSEPH B. LYMAN acting as Secretary. WM. ROBINSON, M. A., read an interesting paper on street pavements, in which the use of wood for paving purposes was fully discussed. The meetings of the Society occur fortnightly, and at the next meeting, on the evening of August 18, the subject of water meters will be considered.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.—The Board of Audit met yesterday, Judge BONNEY presiding. The only business transacted was to receive and file the claims of the following persons: Ed. Denin, James Marsh, C. C. Pinkney, Geo. Whiteworth, James Watson, E. Van Zandt, John H. Welsh, R. L. Conklin, Bernard O'Neill, John M. Borden, John Reilly, Total Abstinence Society of South Brooklyn, Terence Banner, Otto E. D. Johnson, Wm. H. Allen, B. Gosche, John F. Broderick, David Stevens, W. Walter, Charles C. Ellis, J. Clover, Peter Doyle, S. Nathan, Henry Crack, Samuel Nolan.

SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING.—BRUNO MILLER, a German sailor, aged about 40, was at 6 o'clock last evening taken suddenly sick at the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets. From his appearance he is supposed to have taken an overdose of laudanum; but whether administered by himself or another could not be ascertained. The suffering man was promptly removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, after first receiving such attention as could be rendered on the spot.

CLUBBING AND STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN WOMEN.—At 5 o'clock last evening BRIDGET KELLY and BRIDGET LYONS became engaged in an altercation at No. 9 Mulberry-street, during which the latter Biddy struck the former on the head with a club, and afterward stabbed her in the arm with a knife, thereby inflicting serious, if not dangerous wounds. LYONS was arrested and locked up, and KELLY was sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT.—About 8 o'clock last evening JOSEPH IRISH, Lieutenant of the Revenue Cutter *Mahoning*, while passing along South-street, in the vicinity of Pike-street, was knocked down by some unknown man and received a severe cut over the eye. The wound was dressed by a surgeon, and the wounded Lieutenant was sent to his ship, lying at Pier No. 43 East River.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the Chair. No trials were held. Upon recommendation of the Committee on Permits, 290 new licenses were granted. The Treasurer reported that $710,000 had been received since May 1, 1868, for licenses, and the same paid over to the Commissioners of the sinking fund of New-York. The Board adjourned until the 25th inst.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue, yesterday, from the foot of Murray-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 35 years, five feet nine inches high; had no beard, sandy goatee; had on white shirt, dark cloth pants and elastic gaiters. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A regular meeting of the Union Republican Association, of the Twelfth Assembly District was held last evening at the headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D, President WM. BURNS occupying the Chair. Only the usual routine business was transacted, and nothing of public importance took place.

FIRE IN EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A fire broke out last evening at No. 415 East Nineteenth-street, originating from the throwing of benzine on a sofa, for the purpose of killing bugs; and a light coming too near, setting the sofa on fire. Damages $50. Not insured.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.—An unknown man was yesterday afternoon found dead in his room, on the second floor of No. 54 Division-street. The cause of death not being known, the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

DISHONESTY.—A man named LOVE was arrested at Newark yesterday. He was employed in the butter and milk store of Messrs. ROOF & HEPBOURNE, No. 256 Washington-street. CORNELIUS STAATS went into the store that day and forgot his pocket-book; but on subsequently returning could not find it, and LOVE denied any knowledge of it. Search was made by an officer, and the book and contents found behind some plastering, where LOVE confessed he had concealed it. He was arrested.

STEEL KNUCKLES.—During the progress of the "Turner" pic-nic, at the Baier Brewery, Newark, yesterday, a disturbance was made by a man named NICHOLAS TIERNEY. He was ejected by an officer, after considerable resistance, during which he inflicted upon the guardian of the law a severe wound, with a set of steel knuckles.

THE BERGEN INSTITUTE.—In addition to the present facilities afforded by the Bergen Institute, a new building for a boys' classical and commercial school is being erected, in its immediate vicinity. It will be in readiness at the opening of the Fall term, and from present indications will be largely attended.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. Coroner WHITE will hold an inquest this evening, at Hoboken, on the body of a German emigrant who died while giving birth to an infant, on board a ship. It is stated that the physician of the vessel refused or neglected to attend to her, and that this inattention on his part contributed toward her death.

ACCIDENT.—A German fell from the high seat of a wagon to the pavement, a distance of eight feet, yesterday, while passing the gas-works at Newark. He received a severe scalp wound.

United States Supreme Court.

THE SECESSION ORDINANCES OF THE REBEL STATES—THEY WERE NULLITIES, AND DID NOT DISTURB THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE COURTS, NOR THE APPELLATE POWER OF THIS COURT—THE 1819 TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Reuben White vs. Elijah Cannon.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court: This is an action under the civil law of Louisiana to recover a tract of land lying on Red River, in the parish of De Soto, in that State. It is a contest between the asserted holder of an imperfect claim to the property and the possessor of the legal title under a patent of the United States. The facts out of which the case arises may be briefly stated. Previous to the treaty with Spain of the 22d of February, 1819, a portion of Louisiana, lying between the Rio Hondo and Sabine Rivers, was claimed by both the United States and Spain. By the treaty the boundaries between the two countries were established, and this territory was included within the limits of the United States. In an act passed on the 3d of March, 1823, Congress provided for the examination of titles to land in this tract. (3 Stat. 756.) It attached the tract to the land district south of Red River, and authorized persons having claims to lands situated within the tract to present the evidence of their claims to the Register and Receiver of the local Land Office. These officers were required to receive and record the evidence, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, who then had charge of the land department of the Government, a complete record of all the claims thus presented, with the evidence appertaining to each claim and an abstract of the whole number of claims, dividing them into four classes. The third class was to consist of claims founded upon habitation, occupation or cultivation previous to the 22d of February, 1819. By an act passed on the 26th of May, 1824, Congress extended the operation of this act to all the tract of country lying east of the western boundary of Louisiana, known by the name of "the neutral territory," and west of the limits to which the Land Commissioners had previously examined the titles and claims to land. (4 Stat., 65.) Under these acts Leonard Dyson, an assignee of Ed. McLaughlin, presented to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office a claim, by virtue of habitation, occupation and cultivation, to a tract of land lying within this so-called "neutral territory," containing 640 acres, and proved by the testimony of two witnesses the habitation and cultivation of the tract by McLaughlin previous to Feb. 22, 1819. In their report to the Secretary of the Treasury made on the 1st November, 1824, the Register and Receiver recommended that this claim, together with many other claims, which were included in the third class, should be confirmed, and by the act of Congress of the 24th of March, 1828, (6 Stats. at Large, p. 382.) The claims thus recommended were confirmed, excepting a certain number, among which were the claims of Leonard Dyson, including the one we have mentioned. These excepted claims, says the act, "are suspended until it is ascertained whether they are situated within the limits of the lands claimed by the Caddoe Indians." Dyson and parties, claiming under him, were in continued and undisturbed possession of the premises for many years. The petitioner derives whatever estate he has through various mesne conveyances from him. The title of the defendant arises in this wise; on the 6th of February, 1835, Congress passed "an act for the final adjustment of claims to lands lying in the State of Louisiana," (4 Stat., 749,) which authorized any persons having claims to land in that State, that had been recognized by previous laws as valid, but which had not been valid, but which had not been confirmed, to present them to the Register and Receiver of the local Land Office within two years from the passage of the act, together with the testimony in support of the same, and required these officers to record in a book kept for that purpose the notice of every claim thus preferred, together with the evidence in its support. It also authorized them to receive evidence for other individuals who might resist the confirmation of a claim on their own behalf or that of the United States. And it provided that those officers should, at or before the commencement of each session of Congress, make a report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the claims presented before them, together with the testimony accompanied by their opinion of the validity of each claim, and that the report should be laid before Congress by the Secretary, together with the opinion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office touching the validity of the respective claims. Under this act, John McLaughlin, son of Edward McLaughlin, presented to the Register and Receiver a claim for the same tract of 640 acres which had been claimed by his father, and produced the testimony of two witnesses by which he proved the habitation and cultivation of the land by him previous to the 22d of February, 1819. The testimony produced, appears to have been taken in 1834, for some reason not disclosed by the record, perhaps, as suggested by counsel, in anticipation of the passage of the act, or some act of a similar kind. In 1840, the Register and Receiver reported this claim and recommended its confirmation. The report was laid before Congress and the claim was confirmed by the seventh section of the act of July 6, 1842. (5 Stat., 491.) In September, 1844, a patent was issued to him pursuant to this act of confirmation. In June, 1848, he transferred his interest to the defendant. In May, 1843, before the patent issued, John McLaughlin made an affidavit, and placed it on record in the Land Office of the district, that he never had at any time previous to the 22d of February, 1819, resided upon the tract, but that it was within his knowledge that his father, Edward McLaughlin, had resided upon it and cultivated it on that day and for several years previous, and that his father had transferred his claim by sale to Leonard Dyson, who, as his assignee, made entry of the same. Aside from this affidavit of John McLaughlin, which appears to have been made as if he were troubled with consciousness of his own guilt, the evidence establishes beyond question that he never cultivated any portion of the land claimed by him, and, as stated by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana in its opinion, never lived upon it otherwise than under the roof of his father; that Edward McLaughlin, his father, resided upon the land and cultivated it prior to Feb. 22, 1819, and had no neighbors within the distance of several miles, and that the Register and Receiver were grossly imposed upon by false and fraudulent testimony. The defendant purchased with ample means of knowledge, and, we are of opinion, with full knowledge of all the circumstances, of the father's residence and cultivation, and of the son's false and fraudulent representations to secure the land to himself. He knew, two years before he purchased, that the occupants of the land held as lessees under the vendor of the plaintiff. The presentation of a claim to the land by Dyson, as assignee of Edward McLaughlin, was a matter of general notoriety in the neighborhood. And the affidavit of John McLaughlin, as we have already stated was in the Land Office of the district when the defendant obtained his knowledge respecting the claim, before making his purchase, and where he was informed, according to his own statement as given by one of the witnesses, "that the claim being fraudulent made no difference, as the Government had given a patent," and consequently if he "lost the land the Government would be bound to remunerate him, which would be better for him than the land." The case is, therefore, disembarrassed from all questions of the right of third parties as purchasers of the legal title without notice of alleged outstanding equities. The act of July 6, 1842, confirming the claim of John McLaughlin, provides that the confirmation "shall only operate as a relinquishment of the right of the United States, and shall not affect the rights of third parties, nor preclude a judicial decision between private claimants for the same land." The patent which followed contained a reservation of a similar import, and would, in fact, be subject to a similar reservation by force of the statute, even if it were not expressed. The reservation allows a judicial inquiry into the merits of opposing claims to the land. Now, there could be no opposing claims to land situated like the premises in suit, the legal title of which was in the United States, and with reference to which no promise of title had been made to others by the Government, unless such claims arose from conflicting evidence respecting the residence and cultivation of different parties. The purpose of all the legislation of Congress, with respect to titles in the "neutral territory," so-called, of Louisiana, was, among other things, to secure to parties the land which they had resided upon and cultivated during the period when the sovereignty of the country was disputed. It, in truth, invited the occupants to present the evidences of their habitation and cultivation; not indeed promising a title where such habitation and cultivation were established, but naturally exciting expectation that a title would follow, unless grave reasons of public policy intervened and prevented. In some instances there were conflicting claims to the same land, and this was known to Congress. The act of 1835 provided for taking and preserving the evidence offered by parties resisting a confirmation, whether such contest was made on their account, or on behalf of the Government. We are therefore of opinion that it was for the benefit of parties thus situated—of claimants who might contest the fact of habitation, occupation or cultivation—that the reservation was made. The United States in effect said: We part with the legal title by our patent, but we intend that it shall inure to the party who actually inhabited and cultivated the land previous to Feb. 22, 1819, and we allow this matter to be litigated before the judicial tribunals of the country, and to be determined by them. Such being, in our judgment, the true intent and meaning of the reservation, the case presented can be readily disposed of. It becomes, then, the ordinary case of a party acquiring, by false and fraudulent means, a legal title to property to which another has the better right, and which he would have obtained had the facts, as they existed, been truly represented. In such case equity will compel the holder of the legal title to transfer it to the party who was justly entitled thereto. We admit that, independent of the reservation and of the construction which we have given to it, in the light of attending circumstances and the history of claims of this character, there would be no equitable title in the plaintiff which could be the foundation of a suit. The act of 1823 did not confer any rights, for that expressly provided that nothing contained in it should be considered as a pledge on the part of the United States to confirm any claim reported by the Register and Receiver. The act of 1828 did not confirm any claim, or make its confirmation dependent upon any future contingency; it only suspended the action of Congress upon the claim until a particular fact could be ascertained. Nor can the position of the claimant, Edward McLaughlin, or the plaintiff claiming under him, be assimilated to that of a person who has acquired a preemptive right to the land, or any other inchoate right, which entitles him, under the law, to be preferred by the Government in the disposition of the legal title, and upon the equity of which he can compel any person subsequently acquiring that title to hold it for his benefit. Congress could have bestowed the land in question upon any other party without giving ground for just complaint to Edward McLaughlin, or parties claiming under him. We place the entire right of the plaintiff to maintain the present suit upon the effect of the reservation in the act of July 6, 1842. The Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana adjudges and decrees that the plaintiff be recognized as the lawful owner of the land, and that a writ of possession issue. Treating this as substantially equivalent to a decree, that the defendant convey the legal title acquired by the patent to the plaintiff, and surrender possession to him, we affirm the judgment. As to that portion of the judgment which awards damages to the plaintiff for the use of the premises, and compensation to the defendant for improvements, we are not called upon to express an opinion, as they are matters not brought under our supervision by the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act. They are provisions made under the local laws of the State. The objection that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana is to be treated as void, because rendered some days after the passage of the ordinance of secession of that State, is not tenable. That ordinance was an absolute nullity, and of itself alone neither affected the jurisdiction of that Court or its relation to the appellate power of this Court. Judgment affirmed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4—11:30 A. M.

Consols opened at 94¾ for money and 94⅝@94¾ for account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	71⅝@71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	94
Erie Railway Shares	42

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 4—11:30 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 4—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened heavy at the quotations of yesterday. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. ⅌ cental for California White, and 10s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ⅌ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ⅌ 45 lbs. for Canadian. Peas, 44s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 27s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ⅌ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese 57s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Turpentine, 30s. 9d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4—11:30 A. M.

Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. for Refined, 11d. for Spirits, ⅌ gallon. Cloverseed, 54s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. for thin oblong for feeding. Sperm Oil, £93 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

Consols 94¼@94⅜ for money, 94⅜ for account.

United States Five-twenties	71⅝@71¾
Eries	40½
Atlantic and Great Western	41

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

The Cotton market is heavy, but prices are unchanged.

Advices from Manchester report that the market for yarns and fabrics is quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is easy at 26s. 6d. Corn quiet and steady. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 10s. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 44s.

PRODUCE—Cheese is active at 58s. ⅌ cwt. Lard firm at 65s. 9d. Bacon, 49s. Naval Stores firm.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet and steady at 53f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¼@94⅜ for both money and the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	71⅝@71¾
Erie Railway Shares	41
Illinois Centrals	93⅞

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 75½@75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 70f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 4—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed flat, and the sales of the day have been 7,000 bales. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. ⅌ cental for California White, and 10s. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 1d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 44s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 26s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 58s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon 49s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for Fine. Turpentine 30s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Cloverseed, 54s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American Red. Sugar quiet and steady at previous prices. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. on the spot, and 64. 6d. to arrive. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Petroleum closed buoyant at 53½f. for standard white.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

TOBACCO unchanged and inactive. HEMP, Dressed, $2 35@$2 40. FLOUR firm; choice Family in good demand for the East; new grades downward: Superfine, $6@$7; Double Extra, $8 50@$10; Treble Extra to Fancy, $10 25@$12. WHEAT steady, and for Choice to Fancy higher; prime Fancy Winter Red, $2 40; choice Spring, $1 65@$1 75. CORN firmer; Mixed and Yellow, 84c.@85c.; White, 90c. OATS firmer and better; sales at 46c.@52c. BARLEY, $1 15@$1 25. RYE, Spring in improved demand; sales at $1 02@$1 05. PROVISIONS very firm, but unchanged. MESS PORK, $29 25. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c. Sweet cured HAMS, 19c.@20c.; sales 100,000 lbs. Clear Sides, August, at 17¼c. LARD firm; choice Tierce at 18c.@18¼c. WHISKY firm, but closing unsettled at 30c., with large receipts. BEEF CATTLE in good demand, but unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 250,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR in improved demand; Spring Extras, $8 25@$11 50. WHEAT quiet and firm at an advance of 1c.; sales of new No. 1 at $1 85; No. 2 new, $1 76; since Change new sold at $1 80@$1 82; old at $1 65@$1 78. CORN unsettled and active; sales of No. 2 at 99c.; No. 1 in the afternoon at 99½c. OATS in improved demand at an advance of 2c.@2½c.; sellers of new at 60c.; old at 65c. RYE firmer and in fair demand at $1 33@$1 36. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES firm; bonded, 61c.@65c. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Standard MESS, $28 75. LARD, 17¾c.@18¼c. BEEF CATTLE dull and almost nominal; good Cows to light Steers, $4 50@$6. LIVE HOGS moderately firm, ranging from $8 75@$10. FREIGHTS quiet and easier. RECEIPTS to-day—3,200 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR firm; Family, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT held higher; light supply; New in good order and held at $1 85@$2; Old No. 1 held at $2 20. CORN advancing; sales at 95c.@97c. in ear; 89c.@90c. for shelled; market firm. OATS irregular; best grades New offered at 50c. BARLEY—sales New Spring at $2. COTTON in fair local demand from spinners at 30c. for Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 60c. in bond, but no sales better than 55c. MESS PORK held at $28 75@$29, but there is no demand; Bulk Meats held at 12c. for loose; 14c. for Sides; market neglected. BACON quiet; 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides. LARD held at 18¼c., but no inquiry. GOLD 145¾.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,300 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market closes better; sales 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05, and 3,000 do. at $2 07. CORN in good demand and the market closes better; sales early 37,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 05; later 16,000 bushels at $1 07. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED higher; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $33@$35. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c., Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—1,036,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—23,660 bushels Corn, 2,011,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR—Sales Double Extra Amber at $9 50@$11. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; sales White Michigan, at $2 40; Amber, $2 16@$2 17; No 1 Red at $2 16; No. 2 do., $2 04; No. 1 Spring, $2; Amber, seller August, $2 02; do. September, $2; buyer September, $2 10. CORN active, firm and advanced 2c.; sales No. 1 at $1 00@$1 01; No. 2 White, $1; Condemned at 70c. OATS advanced 3c.; sales New at 65c. RYE—Twenty days seller at $1 38. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 30½c., Middling Orleans, 31½c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, in bulk, 17½c. @18c., and 4,000 bbls. Refined, in bond, [illegible]. CLOVERSEED declined to $8. FLOUR dull. WHEAT scarce and advancing tendency; sales Red at $2 30@$2 35. RYE is firm at $1 70. CORN very quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Mixed Western, $1 20; Yellow, $1 25. OATS advanced; sales 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80c. COFFEE dull; Rio at 13c.@17c. in gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm: Mess Pork $29 50@$30.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 28c; sales, 30 bales; receipts, 26 bales. Sterling Exchange, $1 58@$1 60. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium. Gold, 146½. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR quiet: Superfine advanced to $8 35; other grades unchanged. CORN steady at 92c.@$1 05. OATS—New, 60c. HAY firm at $22@$23. PORK quiet at $30 50. BACON firm: Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. LARD steady; Tierce, 18½c.; Keg, 20c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR—Spring advanced 25c.@50c., with a fair demand. WHEAT quiet and scarce; sales 10,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 90@$2. CORN excited and higher; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 04 early, and $1 05@$1 06 later, $1 07 at noon, and $1 08 at the close. OATS dull and nominal and scarce. RYE and BARLEY nominal. PORK and LARD unchanged. RECEIPTS—Corn, 127,000 bushels; Flour, 5,900 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 80,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

TOBACCO firm; sales 67 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7 50@$15; Owen County Medium Shipping, $17 50; Hart County Medium Wrapper, $37. WHEAT, $1 85@$2. Superfine FLOUR, $6 25@$6 50. CORN, 93c.@95c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 15@$1 25. MESS PORK, $28 50. LARD, 18c.@18¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½. WHISKY free, $2 20.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON dull; Middling, 30c. FLOUR active and higher; Howard-street brands nominal; but little here: City Mills Superfine, $9 50@$9 75; City Mills Double Extra, $11@$12 50; City Mills Family, $13@$13 75; Northwestern Superfine, $7 50@$8; Northwestern Extra, $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT firm; Prime Red, $2 45@$2 50. CORN dull; prime White, $1 30. OATS dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, and advanced 4c.@5c.; sales at $1 99, cash, and $1 85, seller August. OATS quiet at 77c. CORN 99c. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON quiet and firm; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 8 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 85c. OATS, 52c.@55c. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE active and buoyant at 41c. RESINS dull; Extra No. 1 $4. TAR advanced and firm at $2 60.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON in light demand to-day for manufacturing purposes; sellers are asking 28½c. for Middlings; sales, 45 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON dull; sales 11 bales; Middlings nominal at 29c. Exports—Great Britain, 604 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR is quiet at $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT nominally $1 75. Legal Tenders, 70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON dull and entirely nominal; no sales; receipts, 2 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON—Nothing done; quotations nominal; receipts, 1 bale.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅝. Gold, 145⅝.

[Advertisement.]

Rev. Dr. DE WITT's house, East 9th-st., could not have been robbed through the coal-hole had the house been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It protects coal-holes and scuttles as well as doors and windows. Send for pamphlet.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Britannia	July 24	Glasgow	New-York.
Atalanta	July 25	London	New-York.
Union	July 25	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Australasian	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Aug. 6	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Aug. 8	New-York	Havre.
Ariel	Aug. 8	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Dakota	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 6	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Aug. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Australasian*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at the General Post-office at 2:45 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid letters*, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 4.—*In steamship Allemannia, for Southampton and Havre*—Mrs. Letitia C. Hasgin, H. Cutting, F. F. Dufais, W. L. Boalt, Miss Rose Loupe, Miss Emilie Loupe, Miss Lizzie Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Loupe, Miss Regina Loupe, Miss Caroline Loupe, Miss Seraphine Loupe, Master Arthur Loupe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dannenbaum and children, S. Dannenbaum, J. J. M. Runbeck, Maurice Fleugel, J. R. Rasmussen, P. Welker, Chas. Stern, Chas. Mann, Miss Julia Mercheller, Mrs. Charles Singer, Henry C. Heymann, S. Singer, George C. Janssen, K. Ludewig, Charles Kraus, Nicolas Schulz, G. Leczinsky, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jensen, T. Holie, Miss Jenny Thomas, J. Larkins, Herman Rankin, Henry Baumgartner, Charles Trannhauser, G. Langenhoefer, Charles Rosenstein, J. F. Dubber. And others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 4.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Dr. J. J. Crane, O. Hoffman, R. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, J. P. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cook, Miss May Cook, Miss Rose Bytinge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Howard and 2 sons, Miss Howard, governess and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnett, G. Trueba, G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Keyser, Mr. Heinrichs, Master J. D. Harris, Miss E. Vickers, Miss F. M. M. Punshon, two Masters Punshon and maid servant, Miss Annie Lockhart, Miss Annie King, Dr. and Mrs. Cheesman, daughter and 2 sons, Mrs. E. T. Hooker, Miss F. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Simpson, and daughter, Mr. F. Heydrick, Mr. Jas. Smieton, Mr. A. Oppenheim, Mr. H. White, Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Weld, Mr. W. H. Ash, Mr. H. T. Huggins, Mr. F. N. Keeler, Mr. G. A. Wadleigh, Miss A. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, child and servant, Miss F. C. Cable, Miss J. E. Seely, Mrs. Coffing, Mr. Jno. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Douglass and son, Mr. W. Blackmore, Mr. D. L. Evans, Mr. Ed. Rankin, Mr. C. Leresche, C. P. Hatch, M. Brady, C. Growski, Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Clark, C. Touke, C. H. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hunt, Miss M. Ballard, Miss Rankin, Capt. E. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stratton, Miss N. B. Davies, Mrs. M. E. Taswell, F. S. Blount, two children, nurse and maid servant, James Dick, J. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon and maid servant, A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKesson, child, infant and servant, Miss McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Drew and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boorsem, Miss J. Boorsem, W. H. Blashfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hartley and son, J. Kruttschnitt, W. H. Beare, T. M. Spelman, H. Hulbert, Joseph Merwin, John Wiley, Mr. Southworth, James Fenton, A. B. Stone, Andrew Wight, A. Wallach, W. Beardsley, S. A. Pentland, Judge T. S. Gohlson, J. C. Graham, Thomas Irwin, J. V. Carpenter, J. H. Bowler, Anthony Shaw, Mr. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Packard, Gen. Wurttemberg and nephew, J. C. Grubb, W. E. Alcock, Alexander Notman, Mr. Mauger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson, S. Housman, R. N. Ward, Mrs. E. Scranton, Miss M. E. Scranton, J. O. Bartholomew, Mrs. Scott and daughter, E. A. Reed, E. A. Pond, G. Johnston, Miss E. C. Johnson, Thomas Mitchell, A. Robertson, J. G. Rollins, John B. Walsh, J. Kahn, Charles Wilson, Mrs. M. Hall, J. Lancaster, Miss E. Lancaster, L. O. Sodewasser, Dr. A. McClure, William Reddish, Edward Reddish, Mrs. H. Hewitt, Samuel Fox, William Bryden, R. F. C. Worm, William Viney.

In steamer San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Bishop Young and wife, Dr. Young, T. C. Dempsey, wife, child and nurse, Miss V. Cummings, Miss T. Alden, Mr. Taylor, Jas Marion, John Marion, P. M. Dunn and wife, Joe Davis, W. C. Remshart, Major Lickson, H. S. Wetmore, Col. E. T. Gould, Jas. Milton, A. S. Bigelow, Miss T. Fenn, Miss Harting, R. S. Benedict, L. S. Bair, Mrs. Moore and child, Mrs. O. Baxton, Mrs. Brailsford, Miss R. W. Reed, Master K. Steward, Miss J. Young, Mrs. Owens, Miss Porter, G. A. Peck, wife and children, Miss S. Burns, Mrs. C. Wentz and children, A. Jay, A. T. Beach, S. Harrington, J. W. Ware, S. B. Warnock, W. B. Langdon, F. S. Thatcham, W. Bidwood, T. H. Hodgkins, P. D. Daffin, Alfred Dobel, John Savage, Mr. Foote and lady, Col. H. Fitch, Mrs. Williams, A. H. McCormick, E. Caffry, C. E. Devereux, T. Schull and wife, Mrs. M. E. Ricker, Miss Ricker, Mrs. Foster, M. S. Bissell, James Bint, L. M. Gambie, S. M. Colding, Capt. Abbey, W. Bartlett, Mme. L. Rodier, Mrs. S. Rodier, Mrs. S. Elliott and children, G. M. Sorrell, M. Barnard, Jr., Mrs. M. B. Brown, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. A. S. Hartridge and children, Miss Hartridge, nurse and child, Miss Bainbridge, Miss H. C. Foote, H. A. Stebbs, Jas. W. Randall, N. N. Curtis, wife, children and servant, Chas. Wise, Miss A. Wise, Mrs. S. Nash, Miss Bradford, A. H. Champion, wife and child, Mrs. G. M. Sorrell, Miss Sorrell and sister, W. F. Bailey, Mrs. S. S. Bailey and child, Miss Lizzie Marshall, Mrs. Wilson and children.

In steamship Charleston, from Charleston—Mrs. Atwater, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Sherwood, Miss M. Churchill, Miss Pino, C. A. Beatty, M. Farens, Miss Gould, Miss Boast, J. R. Solomon, Dr. Moses, G. O. Moses, M. Lester, E. C. Barr, Mrs. O'Mara, Miss Small, R. C. Gilchrist, Mr. McNamee, Mrs. J. D. Zolte, Miss Gilchrist and child, Mr. Conroy, R. E. Launitz, Mrs. Branches and child, Mrs. Kirnin, H. Palmer, L. Coughtem, Mrs. Hascall, J. Flynn, C. A. Growins, Miss Hascall, Major Bramford, J. Howard, J. Mulcahy, H. Bulwinkle, Mrs. J. Mulcahy, R. C. Barkley, Miss Schlobeger, C. Miller, J. D. Bell, W. C. Morgan, J. H. Hunt, J. C. Shaw, Misses Doudley, E. Weskenberg, W. B. Shaw and wife, J. S. Bissell and wife, Miss A. M. Smith, Mrs. Wilbur and family, Mrs. Drake, servant and 3 children, Mrs. Duhne, servant and children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 10 | Sun sets....... 7 14 | Moon rises... 8 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 44 | Gov. Island. 9 33 | Hell Gate ...10 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand.

Ships Helois, (N. G.,) Samuels, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Wm. Tapscott, Bell, St. John, N. B., James T. Tapscott.

Barks Elizabeth, (Norw.,) Jonson, Barcelona, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hannibal, Hawkins, Rio Janeiro, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hy. Trowbridge, Hotchkiss, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Son; J. R. Davis, Hand, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Atkinson, Havre, R. Marsh.

Brigs Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Weeks, Barbadoes, T. A. & F. A. Dwight; Eclipse, (Br.,) Stevenson, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Jones & Lough; Neponset, Tracy, Cape Breton, Miller & Houghton; Hasbet, (Norw.,) Damppen, Rio Janeiro via Elizabethport, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Shasta, Brown, St. John, N. B., J. Borland & Co.; Ida L. Ray, Ray, Boston, Warren Ray; Rose Glen, Wallace, Glace Bay, Warren Ray.

Schooners D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Cochrane, St. John, N. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Lucy Jones, Murray, Boston, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop G. I. Snediker, Young, New-Haven, G. F. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool July 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 1, lat. 45 54, lon. 51 30, passed ship Stamboul, of London, bound E. 3d, lat. 43 15, lon. 60 10, passed ship Gardiner Colby, from Newport for New-York. 3d, lat. 41 27, lon. 65 8, at 5 A. M., passed ship Vanguard, from Cardiff for New-York.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Aug. 3, 10 A. M., 80 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship San Francisco, hence for Vera Cruz. 4th, 10 miles south of Long Branch, signalized a bark, with white signal and black letter P in the centre, bound N.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Ship Centurion, (of Melbourne,) Dunham, New-Bedford, in ballast to R. W. Cameron.

Bark Union, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Le Blanc, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. E. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Bark Toni, (N. G.) Koehler, Iquique, April 24, with nitrate of soda to master. Passed Cape Horn June 9; crossed the equator July 8, in lon. 38. Experienced heavy gales off Cape Horn, during which sprung spars and badly strained the vessel, causing her to leak; no date, lat. 15 55 S., lon. 35 49 W., saw ship Pocahontas steering South; Aug. 1, on the Northern edge of the Gulf, saw bark Eliza Smith steering South. The T. is at anchor inside the Hook awaiting orders.

Bark Catalina, Perkins, Guantanamo, July 24, with sugar, molasses and 4 passengers to Jonathan Thompson. Has had fine weather and moderate winds the entire passage. July 30, lat. 29 44, lon. 74 48, was boarded by whaling schr. Rising Sun, with 125 bbls. sperm and 100 bbls. whale oil—all well. Left in port brigs Camilla, for New-York, next day; Water Witch, for Baltimore in 5 days.

Bark Magdalena, Searle, Aspinwall, 13 ds., with hides, coffee and sperm oil to J. F. Joy. Had one seaman sick with remittent fever and sent to hospital ship Illinois. July 23, lat. 28 28, lon. 25 40, saw brig Liberty, bound north.

Brig Amazon, of St. John, N. F., Branscomb, Demerara via Barbados, 22 ds., with sugar, molasses and peanuts to Bowring & Archibald. Has had fine southerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Emily, West, of and from Indianola, 20 ds., with cotton and wool to Tupper & Beatty. Has had light southerly winds and fine weather the entire passage. Left in port brig Lark, for New-York, to sail July 21.

Brig Minstrel, (of Jersey,) Remy, Santos, 45 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. June 27, lat. 20 south, lon. 36 04, spoke ship Sea Serpent, hence for San Francisco; July 29, lat. 31 18, lon. 67, spoke bark John Painto, from Newbern for Boston.

Brig Conquer All, (of Lahave, N. S.,) Utley, Matanzas, 12 ds., with molasses to order. Has had light southerly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Village Bell, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thomas, Cardenas, 8 ds., with sugar and molasses and two passengers to master. Had light southerly winds on the passage.

Brig Mary C. Marriner, (of Portland, Me.,) Marriner, Matanzas, 9 ds., with sugar to B. J. Wenberg. Has had fine weather, with southerly winds, the entire passage. Aug. 3, 10 miles S. and E. of Barnegat, saw steamship Mariposa, hence for New-Orleans.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Lorenzo, Oporto 41 ds., with wine, salt, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Minnie, (of Brookhaven,) Hudson, Indianola 17 ds., with cotton, wood and hides to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had light weather the entire passage.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Cole, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton, wool, &c., to Tupper & Beatty. Has had moderate weather, with heavy squalls.

Schr. Ketorno Onostol, Pock, of and from Tabasco 22 ds., with logwood and fustic, and 3 passengers to Moller & Thebaud.

Schr. Mollie, Plummer, Campeachy, Mexico, 19 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Jennie Shepard, Jarrett, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Alaska, Ashby, Nantucket Shoals, with fish to Harris & Co.

Schr. Franklin, Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Stonybrook, for Rondout.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Brooks, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marshal O. Wells, Reeves, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lamphear, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edwards, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. Watchman, Dority, Elizabethport, for Salisbury Point.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau,) Culmer, Cleuthera, 9 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Fneas.

Schr. Fashion, Calberry, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah A. Read, Arnold, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. T. Charter, Simmons, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskin, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. J. L. Hays, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Brown, Fall River.

Schr. Snedecker, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stoots, Fall River.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Casswell, Providence.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Northport, for Troy.

Schr. Republic, Usher, New-London, for Albany.

Schr. Sylvester, Coleman, Hartford.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Jane Maria, Brooks, Norwich.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Jane, Hall, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Langley, Newport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scoville, Providence.

Schr. Celeste, Smith, Northport.

Schr. John P. Spofford, Hawkins, Stonybrook.

Schr. J. A. Seymour, Rogers, Boston.

Schr. Foam, Homan, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Ann Flower, Murphy, Providence.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hall, Wareham, for Rondout.

Schr. Hudson, Champlain, New-London.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Worden, Bridgeport, for Nyack.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Hartford.

Schr. J. K. Mundel, Warren, Seal Island.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Brandtford.

Schr. Correder, Thomas, Virginia.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. E. Waterman, Haskell, Elizabethport.

Schr. Konduskeag, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Bath.

Schr. Hyena, Gardiner, Calais.

Schr. T. B. Abell, Howes, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Hughson, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Paris, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. Globe, Hulse, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Northport.

Schr. John Hicker, Hulse, New-London, for Eastport.

Schr. Texas, Champlain, Norwich.

Sloop W. S. Mount, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Rienzi, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, for Newport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S., hazy.

Below.

Ship Constitution, Hatton, of and from Liverpool June 24, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, for Hamburg; Saratoga, for Richmond. Ships Triton, for Melbourne; Adolphine, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 4—Arr. bark Cornwallis, from Shields; brigs B. McLeod, from Mayaguez; American Union, from Trinidad; R. M. Heslen, from Trinidad; Mary E. Winds, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3—Arr. ships Nevada, from Boston; Prospero, from Marseilles; Dryholz, from Valpariso.

Cld. ship Anahuac, for Liverpool, with 38,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Rhudden Castle, for Melbourne, and Emma, for Capetown, both laden with breadstuffs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4—Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New-York, has arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4.—The steamship Bremen, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—The steamship Austrian, Capt. Wylie, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec July 25, arrived here to-day.

Sailed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4.—The steamer Berlin sailed to-day for Baltimore at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

I GOT BIT.—MINE EYES WERE SWOLLEN and almost shut, my whole face and arms were covered with swellings large as my thumb, caused by mosquitoes that infest this vicinity. I got Wolcott's Pain Paint and made an application. All pain and smart as if by magic instantly disappeared, the swellings subsided very soon, and I cheerfully indorse it as the best thing in the world.
JENNY WILLIAMS, Greenpoint, L. I.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE ARION SOCIETY'S
ANNUAL GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL
Will be held in its usual brilliant style,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 6,
At KAPFF'S LION PARK,
110th-st. and 8th-av.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
CARL BERGMAN, Conductor.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Double number of cars running on 8th-av., also constant connection by stage from 3d-av. and 110th-st. to the Park.
Tickets $2, admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be procured from members only, or from Messrs. Phil. Bein, Fifth-Avenue Hotel; Hoyle Bros., 835 Broadway; D. Hess & [illegible]